

## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current  
scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



# United States Department of Agriculture

## SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

### BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY

### SUPPLEMENT

N. J. 14751-14800

[Approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., April 19, 1927]

## NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the food and drugs act]

**14751. Adulteration of pecan pieces. U. S. v. 1 Barrel and 10 Barrels of Shelled Pecan Pieces. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21389. I. S. Nos. 14528-x, 14530-x. S. No. E-5909.)**

On November 22, 1926, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 barrels of shelled pecan pieces, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the South Georgia Pecan Nut Co., from Valdosta, Ga., September 21, 1926, and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On December 3, 1926, A. Nones & Co., New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that the good nuts be separated from the bad, and the latter destroyed or denatured under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14752. Adulteration of pecan halves. U. S. v. 55 Barrels of Pecan Halves. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be sorted. (F. & D. No. 21331. I. S. No. 7587-x. S. No. E-5881.)**

On October 16, 1926, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 55 barrels of pecan halves, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the G. A. Duerler Mfg. Co., from San Antonio, Tex., September 3, 1926, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "G. A. Duerler Mfg. Co."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On October 22, 1926, T. M. Duche & Sons, New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was

ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,500, conditioned in part that it be sorted in a manner satisfactory to this department, to separate the good portion from the bad portion, and that the latter be destroyed or denatured.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14753. Adulteration and misbranding of jellies. U. S. v. 6,240 Tumblers of Grape Jelly, et al. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Products released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21030. I. S. Nos. 8186-x, 8187-x. S. No. E-5709.)**

On April 30, 1926, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 6,240 tumblers of grape jelly and 960 tumblers of currant jelly, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the articles had been shipped by Richard Brinkman, from Jersey City, N. J., April 9, 1926, and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The articles were labeled in part: (Jar) "Mrs. Brinkman's Pure Home Made Grape Jelly" (or "Currant Jelly") "64 Irving Street Jersey City."

Adulteration of the articles was alleged in the libel for the reason that substances, pectin and fruit jellies, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect their quality or strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said articles.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements "Pure \* \* \* Grape Jelly" and "Pure \* \* \* Currant Jelly," borne on the respective labels, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that they were offered for sale under the distinctive names of other articles.

On May 19, 1926, Richard Brinkman, Jersey City, N. J., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that they be relabeled, "Home Made Style Apple Pectin Grape Jelly" or "Currant Jelly," as the case might be.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14754. Adulteration of strawberry jam. U. S. v. 14 Cases of Unlabeled Strawberry Jam. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 20120. I. S. No. 3691-v. S. No. E-5310.)**

On or about June 20, 1925, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 14 cases of unlabeled strawberry jam, remaining unsold in the original packages at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Townsend Co., from Georgetown, Del., February 6, 1923, and transported from the State of Delaware into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On November 8, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14755. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 600 Cases and 1,500 Cases of Salmon. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 21282, 21293. I. S. Nos. 10835-x, 10836-x. S. Nos. W-2011, W-2015.)**

On September 2 and 13, 1926, respectively, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 2,100 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., con-

signed by the Alaska Packers Assoc., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in two shipments, from the Territory of Alaska into the State of California, arriving at San Francisco on or about August 23 and 30, 1926, respectively, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. A portion of the article was labeled: "Del Monte Brand Quality Packed By Alaska Packers Association San Francisco." The remainder of the said article was labeled: (Can) "J-15 Anchor Hume's Flag Brand Red Salmon Alaska Packers Association San Francisco."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On September 11 and 28, 1926, respectively, the Alaska Packers Assoc., San Francisco, Calif.; having appeared as claimant for 600 cases of the product and the Alaska Packers having appeared as claimant for the remainder thereof, and the said claimants having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimants upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bonds totaling \$21,660, conditioned in part that it be made to conform with the law under the direction of and to the satisfaction of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14756. Adulteration and misbranding of tomato paste. U. S. v. 500 Cases, et al., of Tomato Paste. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 20956, 20973. I. S. Nos. 4018-x, 4019-x, 4020-x, 4023-x. S. Nos. C-5052, C-5056.)

On or about March 19 and 26, and April 29, 1926, respectively, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 1,875 cases of tomato paste, remaining in the original unbroken packages, in various lots at New Orleans, Plaquemine, Vacherie, Donaldsonville, Maringouin, Melville, Baton Rouge, Morgan City, Franklin, New Iberia, Thibodaux, Houma, and Litcher, La., respectively, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Fettig Canning Co., from St. Louis, Mo., and East St. Louis, Ill., in various consignments, on or about February 19 and 26, and March 8, 1926, respectively, and transported from the States of Missouri and Illinois into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding with respect to a portion of the product, and adulteration with respect to the remainder thereof, in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The various lots were labeled in part: (Can) "Mary's Choice Brand Tomato Paste \* \* \* Packed By Fettig Canning Co. Elwood, Ind." or "Best-Of-All Brand Pure Tomato Paste" or "Conco Brand Tomato Paste Net Weight Of Contents 5 Ounces."

It was alleged in the libels that the above product was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed or putrid vegetable substance. Adulteration was alleged with respect to the portion of the product labeled "Conco Brand" for the further reason that an insufficiently concentrated tomato paste product had been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

Misbranding of the said Conco brand was alleged for the reason that the statements "Tomato Paste Net Weight Of Contents 5 Ounces" were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, in that the label indicated a weight of 5 ounces, whereas the package contained less than 5 ounces of the article.

On June 14, 1926, the cases having been consolidated into one cause of action and no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14757. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 500 Cases, et al., of Salmon. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. Nos. 21280, 21281, 21283, 21286. I. S. Nos. 51-x, 52-x, 53-x, 54-x. S. Nos. W-2009, W-2010, W-2012, W-2013.)

On September 4 and 8, 1926, respectively, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon reports by the Secretary of

Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 10,804 cases of salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., consigned by the Bristol Bay Packing Co., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from Bristol Bay, Alaska, into the State of California, arriving at San Francisco between the dates of August 20 and 28, 1926, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. A portion of the article was labeled: (Can) "Frost King Fresh" (or "New Year's Brand") "Alaska Red Salmon Sockeye \* \* \* Packed By The Bristol Bay Packing Co. At Bristol Bay, Alaska, U. S. A. Office—San Francisco, Cal." The remainder of the said article was unlabeled.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On October 19, 1926, the Bristol Bay Packing Co., San Francisco, Calif., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bonds totaling \$54,000, conditioned in part that it be brought into conformity with the law under the supervision of and to the satisfaction of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14758. Misbranding of meat meal. U. S. v. 700 Bags of Meat Meal. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. No. 20964. I. S. No. 10667-x. S. No. W-1935.)**

On March 24, 1926, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 700 bags of meat meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Petaluma, Calif., consigned by the Berg Co., Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped from Philadelphia, Pa., January 20, 1926, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bag) "100 Lbs. Berg's 55% Protein Poultry Meat & Bone Scrap Guaranteed Analysis Min. Protein 55.00% \* \* \* Manufactured By The Berg Company Incorporated. Philadelphia, Pa."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements, "Min. Protein 55.00%" and "100 Lbs.," borne on the label, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On August 13, 1926, the Hart-Hill Grain Co., San Francisco, Calif., having appeared as claimant for the property and having relabeled the product and given bond for its release, it was ordered by the court that the said product be delivered to the claimant.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14759. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 19 Cases and 27 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20897. I. S. No. 9452-x. S. No. C-4984.)**

On February 26, 1926, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 46 cases of tomato catsup, at Jackson, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Geo. Van Camp & Sons Co., from Cairo, Ill., on or about December 9, 1925, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Tennessee, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Geo. Van Camp's Tomato Catsup \* \* \* Geo. Van Camp & Sons Co. Westfield, Ind."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On November 26, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14760. Adulteration of rice. U. S. v. 170 Bags of Rice. Decree entered, ordering product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21327. I. S. No. 4836-x. S. No. E-5880.)**

On or about October 16, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 170 bags of rice, at San Juan, P. R., alleging that the article was being offered for sale in the Territory of Porto Rico, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed vegetable substance.

On October 21, 1926, Stebbins & Co., San Juan, P. R., having appeared as claimant for the property, it was adjudged by the court that the allegations of the libel be taken as admitted, and it was further ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned that it be submitted to a cleaning process, and that its subsequent sale be permitted only after its inspection by this department and certification to the court that it is fit for human consumption.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14761. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 8 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 17575. I. S. No. 2120-v. S. No. E-4418.)**

On June 26, 1923, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 8 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Buffalo, N. Y., consigned by the Freeport Cooperative Creamery Co., Hastings, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped from Hastings, Mich., June 16, 1923, and transported from the State of Michigan into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that a product deficient in milk fat and high in moisture had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for the said article, for the further reason that excessive water had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted in part for the said article, and for the further reason that a valuable constituent of the article, butterfat, had been abstracted.

On August 31, 1923, Emil A. Sauer, Buffalo, N. Y., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of the court was entered, condemning the product as misbranded, and it was ordered by the court that the said product be released to the claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law, and if it be reworked, repacked or relabeled, that it be done under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14762. Adulteration and misbranding of camphor spirit, nitre spirit, iron tincture, and antiseptic iodine solution. U. S. v. 5 Dozen Bottles Camphor Spirit, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 20837, 20838, 20839, 20840. I. S. Nos. 6719-x, 6720-x, 6721-x, 6723-x. S. No. E-5634.)**

On February 11, 1926, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 5 dozen bottles of camphor spirit, 5 dozen bottles of nitre spirit, 4 dozen bottles of iron tincture and 14 dozen bottles of antiseptic iodine solution, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Wilmington, N. C., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the W. H. Crawford Co., from Baltimore, Md., in part on or about September 20, 1925, and in part on or about November 15, 1925, and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of North Carolina, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The articles were labeled, variously: "Spirits Camphor," "Spirits Nitre," "Tincture Iron 62% Alcohol," "Antiseptic Iodine Solution \* \* \* 83% Alcohol."

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of samples of the articles showed that: The camphor spirit consisted of camphor dissolved in a mixture of ethyl alcohol and isopropyl alcohol; the nitre spirit consisted of ethyl nitrite dissolved in a mixture of ethyl alcohol and isopropyl alcohol, the latter predominating; the iron tincture consisted of an iron compound dissolved in a mixture of water, ethyl alcohol and isopropyl alcohol; and the antiseptic iodine solution consisted essentially of iodine and potassium iodide dissolved in a mixture of ethyl alcohol and isopropyl alcohol.

Adulteration of the articles was alleged in the libels for the reason that they were sold under names recognized in the United States Pharmacopœa and differed from the standard of quality or purity laid down therein.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the articles were sold under the names of other articles. Misbranding of the iron tincture and antiseptic iodine solution was alleged for the further reason that the statements "62% Alcohol," with respect to the former, and the statement, "83% Alcohol," with respect to the latter, borne on the respective labels, were false and misleading, and for the further reason that the packages failed to bear statements on the labels of the quantity or proportion of isopropyl alcohol and ordinary ethyl alcohol contained therein. Misbranding of the camphor spirit and nitre spirit was alleged for the further reason that the packages failed to bear statements on the labels of the quantity or proportion of isopropyl alcohol contained therein.

On November 8, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14763. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 42 Cases of Butter. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21189. I. S. No. 7540-x. S. No. E-5777.)**

On or about July 3, 1926, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 42 cases of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Savannah, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Carthage Creamery Co., Carthage, Mo., June 12, 1926, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Lake View Creamery Butter."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a product deficient in milk fat had been substituted for butter, which the said article purported to be, and for the further reason that a product which contained less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as prescribed by the act of March 4, 1923, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Butter," borne on the packages containing the article, was false and misleading, in that the said statement represented that the article consisted wholly of butter, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it consisted wholly of butter, whereas it did not so consist but did consist of a product deficient in milk fat. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement "Butter," borne on the label, was false and misleading, in that the said statement represented that the article was butter, to wit, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as prescribed by law, whereas it was a product which contained less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat.

On September 28, 1926, Wilson & Co. having appeared as claimant for the property and the product having been released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned that it comply with the law, and the court having found that the said product had been made to comply with the provisions of the Federal food and drugs act in reference to butter, an order was entered by the court dismissing the libel and exonerating the bond.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14764. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 14 Cases of Butter. Product released under bond to be reworked. (F. & D. No. 21011. I. S. Nos. 6675-x, 7430-x. S. No. E-5706.)**

On or about March 25, 1926, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 14 cases of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Savannah, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped from the Maury County Cooperative Creamery Assoc., Columbia, Tenn., on or about March 16, 1926, and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Maury County Maid Fancy Creamery Butter \* \* \* Maury County Co-Op. Cry. Assn. Columbia, Tennessee."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a product deficient in milk fat had been substituted for butter, which the said article purported to be, and for the further reason that an article which contained less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as prescribed by the act of March 4, 1923, which the said article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Butter," borne on the packages containing the article, was false and misleading, in that the said statement represented that the article consisted wholly of butter, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it consisted wholly of butter, whereas it did not so consist but did consist of a product deficient in milk fat. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement "Butter," borne on the label, was false and misleading, in that it represented that the article was butter, to wit, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as prescribed by law, whereas it was a product which contained less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat.

On April 9, 1926, the Maury County Cooperative Creamery Assoc., Columbia, Tenn., having appeared as claimant for the property and having executed a bond in the sum of \$378, conditioned in part that the product be reworked and relabeled to comply with the law, and the court having found that the said product had been reworked and complied with the Federal food and drugs act, an order was entered providing for payment of the costs by the claimant and the dismissal of the libel.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14765. Adulteration of canned succotash and canned peas. U. S. v. 26 Cases of Succotash, et al. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Products released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 20821, 20823, 20825, 21216, 21217, 21243. I. S. Nos. 6981-x, 6986-x, 8235-x, 8238-x, 8275-x. S. Nos. E-5631, E-5632, E-5633, E-5797, E-5823, E-5824.)**

On or about February 5 and August 11 and 23, 1926, respectively, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 47 cases of canned succotash and 325 cases of canned peas, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Scranton, Pa., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Knoxboro Canning Co., from Oriskany Falls, N. Y., in various consignments, on or about October 24, 26, and 28, 1925, and March 19, 1926, respectively, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The articles were labeled, variously: "Knoxboro Brand Succotash \* \* \* Knoxboro Canning Co. Knoxboro, N. Y."; "White Mountain Brand Succotash \* \* \* New Hartford Canning Co. New Hartford, \* \* \* N. Y."; "Knoxboro Brand Golden Succotash \* \* \* Knoxboro Canning Co. Knoxboro, N. Y."; "Golden Eagle Brand Sweet Wrinkled Peas \* \* \* Knoxboro Canning Co. Knoxboro \* \* \* N. Y."; "White Mountain Brand Sweet Peas \* \* \* New Hartford Canning Co. New Hartford, \* \* \* N. Y."; "Knoxboro Brand Sweet Peas \* \* \* Knoxboro Canning Co. Knoxboro, N. Y."

Adulteration of the articles was alleged in the libels for the reason that a substance, to wit, saccharin, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect their quality and strength and had been

substituted wholly or in part for the said articles, for the further reason that they had been mixed in a manner whereby damage or inferiority was concealed, and for the further reason that they contained an added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient, to wit, saccharin, which might have rendered them injurious to health.

On November 15, 1926, the New Hartford Canning Co., New Hartford, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels and having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bonds totaling \$1,075, conditioned in part that they be returned to New Hartford, N. Y., and not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the Federal food and drugs act, or the laws of any State, Territory, District, or insular possession of the United States which prohibits the use of saccharin in products for human consumption.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14766. Adulteration and misbranding of canned corn. U. S. v. 6¾ Cases of Canned Corn, et al. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 20661, 20822, 20824. I. S. Nos. 6983-x, 6987-x, 7916-x. S. Nos. E-5589, E-5631-a, E-5632-a.)**

On November 25, 1925, and February 5, 1926, respectively, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 202¾ cases of canned corn, remaining in the original unbroken packages in part at Honesdale, Pa., and in part at Scranton, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by the New Hartford Canning Co., in part from Pennellville, N. Y., and in part from New Hartford, N. Y., on or about the respective dates of July 31 and November 19, 1925, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding with respect to a portion of the product, and adulteration with respect to the remainder in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled, variously: "Starlight Brand Extra Fancy Quality Golden Sweet Corn Contents 1 Lb. 4 Oz. New Hartford Canning Co. New Hartford, N. Y."; "Knoxboro Brand Bantam Evergreen Corn \* \* \* Knoxboro Canning Co. Knoxboro, N. Y."; "White Mountain Brand Bantam Evergreen Corn \* \* \* New Hartford Canning Co. New Hartford, \* \* \* N. Y."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that a substance, to wit, saccharin, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article had been mixed in a manner whereby damage or inferiority was concealed, and for the further reason that it contained an added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient, to wit, saccharin, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

Misbranding of the Starlight brand was alleged for the reason that the statement "Contents 1 Lb. 4 Oz.," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On November 15, 1926, the New Hartford Canning Co., New Hartford, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bonds totaling \$625, conditioned in part that it be returned to New Hartford, N. Y., and not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the Federal food and drugs act, or the laws of any State, Territory, District, or insular possession of the United States which prohibits the use of saccharin in products for human consumption.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14767. Alleged adulteration and misbranding of creme de menthe. U. S. v. 4½ Cases of Creme de Menthe. Tried to the court and a jury. Verdict for claimant. (F. & D. No. 20920. I. S. No. 4382-x. S. No. C-4992.)**

On March 10, 1926, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 4½ cases of creme de menthe, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the L. E. Jung & Wulff Co., Inc., New Orleans, La., on or about January 23, 1926, and transported from the State of Louisiana into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Creme De Menthe Flavor. Non-Alcoholic Cordial \* \* \* L. E. Jung & Wulff Co. Incorporated New Orleans, La."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that a substance, creme de menthe flavor nonalcoholic cordial containing added caffeine, had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

It was further alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the statements "Creme De Menthe Flavor Non-Alcoholic Cordial," borne on the label, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser when applied to creme de menthe flavor nonalcoholic cordial containing added caffeine, a drug recognized in the U. S. Pharmacopœia, and in that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On November 9, 1926, the L. E. Jung & Wulff Co., Inc., New Orleans, La., having appeared as claimant for the property, the case came on for trial before the court and a jury. After the submission of evidence and arguments by counsel the court delivered the following charge to the jury (Faris, *D. J.*):

"Gentlemen of the jury, now it falls to the lot of the court to give you in charge the law that will govern you in your deliberations in your verdict in this case. This, gentlemen, is a civil suit, not a criminal suit but a civil suit; it is to be tried by you, decided by you, just as is done in any other civil suit.

"The United States, under the statute to which I shall presently call your attention, has brought this action, known in the practice as a libel, against 4½ cases, more or less, of a liquid compound called creme de menthe. The Government seeks by this suit to condemn and cause to be destroyed by the marshal the 4½ cases of creme de menthe in dispute here. If you shall find for the Government, then the court will be warranted in entering a judgment of destruction and order thereupon the marshal to destroy all of these 4½ cases creme de menthe. That is all this suit is about. You have nothing to do with the sentimental reasons or as to what may hereafter be the policy of the Government or the policy of the defendant, should your verdict be this way; in other words, for the claimant.

"You are to decide, of course, upon the law and upon the facts as shown by the evidence \* \* \* it makes no difference whether you believe it to be the law or not, whether you think it ought to be the law or not; it is enough to believe, under your oath of office, that it is the law, and if it is you have nothing further to do with it. If I mis-state the law, that is my fault, and not yours. The burden or blame of such mis-statement falls upon me, and not upon you. I shall endeavor, as best I can, to state what the law is in this sort of a case. I am frank to say there are not many cases of this sort; this is the fourth one that it has fallen to my lot to try since I have been on this bench, now more than seven years. They are always difficult; they are always troublesome to the court; they are always troublesome to the jury, but I think I shall be able, before I get through with it, to iron out some of the apparently troublesome questions in the charge touching the law which I shall make. Now, I may as well say, in order to get it off my hands, that while I am the sole judge of the law and you are absolutely to be bound by what I tell you the law is, whether you believe it or not, you, and not the court, are the sole judges of the credibility of the witnesses and of the weight and value to be given their testimony, and you are warranted in reaching a conclusion as to what weight you should attach to the testimony of any given witness, the manner and appearance of the witness on the stand, his manner of testifying, the probability or improbability of the testimony which he gives, his situation to see and observe, his experience and his capacity to relate truthfully and accurately those things which he saw and observed. You are warranted in taking into consideration the relations to or feelings for the

Government upon the one hand, and the claimant on the other, in reaching a conclusion as to the weight you should give to the witnesses for the Government or the witnesses for the claimant, respectively.

"Taking these matters into consideration, it is within your province, and yours alone, to give to the testimony of each and every witness such weight as you think it is entitled to. Now some gentlemen have been called before you, some two or three perhaps, who fall into the category of opinion witnesses or expert witnesses. I mean by that, men perhaps who had no interest or took no part in dealing with the matter taken in controversy in a commercial way, but merely what they know about it, as experts having knowledge of a particular branch or science—in this one, the science of chemistry, more particularly, food chemistry, because I believe there is now a special branch known as food chemistry. The testimony of witnesses known as expert witnesses who give what is called 'opinion evidence' is of course entitled to consideration by you; you ought to listen to it and give it weight and, generally speaking, you should weigh the testimony of the expert witnesses by the same general rules by which you weigh the testimony of other witnesses, but since these witnesses are expert witnesses, since they do not \* \* \* in some cases, at least in this particular hearing, but testify from their expert knowledge of a particular science, that is to say, chemistry, you are warranted in bringing to your consideration all the weight and value that you ought to give to them from your own ordinary experiences and the experiences of men in the common walks of life. You are not bound absolutely by what they say; you may consider what they say, you ought to consider it, but you are not absolutely bound by it; should you run contraband by your own experiences then you are not absolutely bound; they are merely for the purpose of assisting you in reaching a conclusion and not necessarily for the purpose of binding \* \* \* this applies, of course, to witnesses on both sides of this case. Now there are, or may have been more gentlemen who fall into this category of witnesses, but there are at least one on each side—Mr. Sale for the Government, and Mr. Leipsner for the defendant.

"Now, the burden of proof in this case is upon the Government. This burden the Government must meet by bringing forward evidence which satisfies you of the truth of the Government's contention; you are to be satisfied, not beyond a reasonable doubt because while the Government is the plaintiff, this is not a criminal case and the rule of reasonable doubt does not apply. The extent to which you are required to be satisfied with the testimony of the Government is simply by a preponderance or greater weight of the evidence, and not necessarily by a greater number of the witnesses but by weight of the credible evidence in the case. You are not to say that the Government had six or eight witnesses upon a given point, and the defendant had three or four, therefore, the Government must be right about it. You can apply the number, of course, if it becomes necessary but that should not outweigh the evidence. Then, the question of mere numbers cuts no figure in the case.

"This suit may seem to you a peculiar one on another ground—you will see that this is a case of the United States, libellant, against 4½ cases creme de menthe—that is the style of the case. Now that style of the case has been modified by there coming into it as the claimant for the 4½ cases creme de menthe, or what I may call the actual defendant in the case, L. E. Jung & Wulff Co., Inc.—they are here as claimants and, of course, the controversy is now between the Government on the one hand and L. E. Jung & Wulff Company, as the defendant, on the other.

"This suit is brought under the act of Congress passed on the 30th day of June, 1906, and amended several times, and the last time amended on July 24, 1919. Congress saw fit to pass what is called the pure food and drugs act. So far as the issuances here are concerned and so far as you and the court are concerned, the act is a good and valid one. No attack on the constitutionality is before you nor before the court, and until its constitutionality is attacked you nor I shall consider whether it is good or bad; we are bound by the text, so you needn't bother yourselves in this case whether the Government had a right to pass it or not; it has passed it and no attack is made on it, and that settles that point for you and for me. The point in which we are interested here is a part of section 2 and a part of section 7 of this act. So much of section 2, with which we are interested, is contained in this, I quote it, 'That the introduction into any State or Territory or the District of Columbia from any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from any

foreign country, or shipment to any foreign country of any article of food or drugs which is adulterated or misbranded, within the meaning of this act, is hereby prohibited.' I merely repeat that having forbidden and having prohibited it, the Government went further by other provisions, and in case it was found, either by trial before a jury or trial before a court, that a misbranding of food did exist the Government had a right to have that food condemned and destroyed, and that is what we have before us here. You will see that that section forbids what I may call 'interstate traffic' of any misbranded food; that is about all the section says, that the introduction, that is, the carrying from one State to another, or the shipment from one State to another of any food which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act is hereby prohibited. Now, so much for that; that is very simple—it means, I take it, what it says—there is no question before you because it is frankly admitted that this *creme de menthe* was shipped from New Orleans, Louisiana, to St. Louis, Missouri; therefore, the shipment constituted an interstate shipment. If, then, you shall find \* \* \* that it was misbranded, you needn't trouble yourselves whether it is an interstate shipment or not; it is frankly admitted it is an interstate shipment, so that settles that question—you needn't trouble yourselves about that, that is admitted.

"Now, further, the section provides, touching the question of adulteration, that a food is deemed to be adulterated if any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article. Now that is very plain, that means, of course, if there has been put in it some substance that did not belong in it as the article of food is commonly known, and commonly sold, and commonly used, then it is adulterated. There are many other provisions, some six or more, touching the adulteration of foods contained in this act, but with those others you have nothing to do. Some of them forbid the introduction into articles used as food of deleterious or poisonous substances. With these you have nothing to do because that is not the point in this case, that is not the ground upon which the Government attempts to libel, condemn, and have destroyed these  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cases *creme de menthe*.

"Now, there is another provision here which the district attorney or assistant district attorney insists is involved, and which perhaps is involved under the plaintiff's libel—under the plaintiff's written libel, I mean. The counsel for the claimant seems to admit that, and without passing upon it we will accept the contention of the Government, as made by the assistant United States district attorney, and the contention as made by counsel for the defendant. Another provision of this law provides that food shall be deemed misbranded if it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser. Now we can get rid of that provision, so far as it is in this case, very easily and very simply. That charge depends, of course, upon the one which I have just mentioned to you and depends upon your finding under the law upon the other one, and not upon this one, and we will get rid of it right now.

"I repeat, the Government insists thru the assistant district attorney that if this *creme de menthe*—one bottle, a true type as it is admitted of the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cases, which has been offered in evidence, had contained on the label thereon the statement, in fit terms—it matters not what sort of terms or what sort of language—that this *creme de menthe* contains caffeine there would then have been no misbranding. Of course you saw the exhibit, and you heard read what is contained on it. It contains no statement or intimation that there was, or is, any caffeine in this particular *creme de menthe*. Of course we all know what *creme de menthe* is: it is a French term, all three words are French, as spelled, and simply means 'creme of mint'; that is all, but we will call it *creme de menthe*, as the French would perhaps call it, and let it go at that. Now, you will see, gentlemen, that the question of whether it was labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser is scarcely in the case because it is conceded it was not branded so that the public who desired to consume it, or desired to buy it, could tell by looking at the label that it did contain caffeine—and because it did not contain that, the purchaser wouldn't know that caffeine was in there, but, yet, if caffeine had the right to be there then it was not misbranded because the label did not show it was there, so you see that clause depends upon the other one.

"The troublesome question in this case then arises from that one sentence that I have read you from the act, and which I read again, 'if any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article.' Now, if there has been no substance substituted wholly or in part, then of course it wasn't necessary to indicate by the label anything about caffeine on it. The word 'substitute'

there of course means 'put in' or 'added to' it; it does not necessarily mean you had to take out something else, but you had to put something in there that did not belong there—and now how are we to test what belongs there. If you shall find and believe there existed a standard form for the making of creme de menthe, and that that form consisted of a standard formula, qualitative, and not necessarily quantitative, because counsel for the defendant or claimant, Mr. Nelson, stated to you frankly that he was making no point on the question of quantitative contents. Of course we all know what qualitative means; shortly speaking, qualitative means what, quantitative means how much. What I mean to say is, the question here is not one touching quantitative formula; it is simply one touching qualitative—*what* was in it, not *how much* was in it. \* \* \* So if you shall find there was, and has been since the prohibition act was passed, a well-known standard formula of the articles that ought to go into the making of standard creme de menthe, and that something else has been put in there by the claimant in this case that did not belong to that formula, then there has been a substitution of some substance, in part at least, for the article, and that substitution is forbidden by this statute.

"We might say, for the sake of argument, that the Government might have raised the question of whether caffeine is a deleterious substance, or whether it is a poisonous substance, when put in food; it is enough to say that question is not raised and that question is not in this case so you need not consider that at all.

"The whole question is whether there has been some substance substituted in part for creme de menthe, which substance now substituted does not belong there and ought not to be in there under a standard formula for making creme de menthe. If there is a standard formula as to the nature of the things that should go into creme de menthe, that is, qualitative, and if caffeine is not one of those things, then there has been a substitution here in part of a thing that does not belong there.

"Now of course this is a peculiar case. It may seem to you that, since the well known formulae for creme de menthe, as those formulae existed before the passage of the national prohibition act, completely differentiates creme de menthe as known seven years ago from creme de menthe that is now known, nobody ought to be permitted to sell it at all, because it is misbranded or there has been a substitution of water and sugar for alcohol, which was a settled and well known constituent of the product before the act took effect, but that is not the case. The Government here contends, and it bottoms its right to the judgment on the ground that creme de menthe may now and yet be sold since the Volstead Act took effect, notwithstanding its chief constituent has been eliminated by the passage of that act. So we are to consider it, then, not as it existed before the Volstead Act passed because if we did we would say it is not creme de menthe because it has no alcohol. It seems it is still being made and sold, and largely sold \* \* \* it seems to be a little sweetened water with peppermint and some other flavors in it, but we have to take the case as we get it; we cannot take it otherwise.

"So the question is, assuming that it can still be legally sold, and we must assume that because there is no contention made against the sale of it and we know it is sold and still being sold although we know when we buy it that we are not getting much of anything, we must consider it upon the hypothesis of whether it is a standard recognized formula, and whether that recognized formula carries with it the putting in it of caffeine; if it does, you ought to find for the defendant; if it does not, then you ought to find for the Government. That is all there is in this case. First, if there is a standard formula without regard to color—color cuts no figure in the case, none whatever, so you needn't consider color at all; everybody believes it has all sorts of color, and has no color \* \* \*. You needn't consider the amount of sugar—everybody agrees it had some sugar in it—everybody agrees it had some water in it—everybody agrees it had some flavor in it—everybody agrees it had some oil of peppermint in it; so, I repeat, you must find, is there a standard formula for its manufacture since the Volstead Act took effect. Having found that, then the next question is, does the liquid in question here, the contents of the  $4\frac{1}{4}$  cases, of which the bottle offered in evidence is a type, conform to that standard, or has there been an addition of something in there that ought not under the standard formula be put in it. It is not a question of what Tom, Dick or Harry put in there, because Tom, Dick or Harry may be violating the law themselves, but the question is, whether it is a standard formula and whether

this conforms to it. It very often happens in many things that things that do not hurt a food are added to it, and yet those things are forbidden; for example, if you were to buy flour, deeming it to be an ordinary wheat flour, for the purpose of making light bread or biscuits in your home, and it should turn out that dried Irish potatoes which had been grated were added to it, then that flour would be deemed to be misbranded because we all know what flour is and what potatoes are, and we should not be given potato meal or potato flour for wheat flour, and we are not supposed to know we are getting dried potatoes when we are buying flour.

"I think I stated to you the relative amounts of water, of sugar, of peppermint, and of color, cut no figure in the case. There is simply a question here whether there is a standard, and whether this standard was met by the shipper in this case.

"You won't be troubled, of course, by the question whether there was caffeine in this, or not. That is admitted; the testimony shows, and the chemist found that there was in the sample examined by him, which is admitted to be part of this shipment and type of all the other bottles in the shipment, 25/100 of a grain in each fluid ounce; that equals, of course,  $1/4$  grain in each ounce; it equals 4 grains of caffeine in each pint; and in the bottle which is shown to you and which is offered as evidence, which is stated to be a pint, there were 4 grains of caffeine.

"I shall not at this hour go over the evidence; you heard it as well as I. You are to determine from it but two questions, and I repeated those two or three times. One is, whether there was a standard of manufacture, and whether there is now a standard for the manufacture of creme de menthe, leaving out, of course, any question as to the different quantities because it will not do to require that standard of manufacture to go so far as to prescribe the number of ounces of water, the number of ounces of sugar, the number of grains or spoonfuls of peppermint, or the number or kind of flavor; those things are not in the case, of course, because we all know that some whiskey has more water in it than other whiskey. That does not keep it from being whiskey, because someone sees fit to put a little more water or color in it. It may have more or less of alcohol, it may have more or less of color, but it is whiskey. That illustration I think will make clear the point I have in mind. When you have decided that question in this case I think you have decided the case. I think that is all."

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY (Mr. Claude Crooks): "I suggest, Your Honor, the jury be instructed that the amount of caffeine contained in each bottle is immaterial. It won't make any difference whether 4 grains, 100 grains, or 1 grain, is contained in it."

Judge FARIS: "Yes, I think you need not go into that. The evidence did not go into that except to the extent to show what was in it, and that question is akin to whether it is poisonous or deleterious, and that question of whether it is poisonous or deleterious is not in the case, so I don't think the question of the quantity is in this case. If you should find caffeine is a flavor—because the evidence shows some ten or fifteen flavors are used, and if it was put in there as a flavor, the question is whether one is entitled to use a different flavor from the standard flavors."

Mr. NELSON (attorney for claimant): "Your Honor, please, I would like to request that you charge the jury that the article referred to in the libel and testimony is a non-alcoholic cordial with a predominant flavor of peppermint—that is the article which is charged to be adulterated and misbranded. I also request, Your Honor, you charge the jury that the mere fact that the witnesses have never heard of caffeine being used in the production of a non-alcoholic creme de menthe cordial is not of itself sufficient evidence upon which to find either adulteration or misbranding in this case."

Judge FARIS: "I refuse so to charge."

Mr. NELSON: "On both grounds. We except to the court's refusal to charge the jury on the two matters mentioned."

Judge FARIS: "The article here is creme de menthe, and if creme de menthe, as known, is what you say, then it is creme de menthe."

Mr. NELSON: "I object and except to the charge of the court in identifying the article creme de menthe; it is our theory it is an imitation cordial, the qualifying words 'creme de menthe' as the flavor, and I think the court, unintentionally of course, has confused the jury throughout the case in identifying it as creme de menthe. I think it gives a little erroneous impression."

Judge FARIS: "Creme de menthe is a word to express, I take it—in the dictionary it is the name for a well known cordial, just as Shipman whiskey is a name for a well known whiskey, so I don't think the jury will be troubled about that."

Mr. NELSON: "I want to except. The article is a cordial, nonalcoholic cordial, but the court charged that creme de menthe is of itself an article."

Judge FARIS: "Yes, I repeat that creme de menthe is the name of a well known cordial \* \* \*."

Mr. NELSON: "There is no evidence in the case that caffeine is deleterious \* \* \*."

Judge FARIS: "I have charged that two or three times and considered that was not an issue in the case; it cuts no figure in this case because this libel is not brought on that clause of this act. \* \* \* I took the view earlier in the case that this case was not that kind of a case."

Mr. NELSON: "I object also to the issue in the case that something has been put into the product that does not belong there. My theory is that it is a substitute of one article for another, and I have fought all the way through that the mere introduction of caffeine is not an issue in this case. The court disagrees with me, but I want to make that point an exception. I request the court to charge there was no evidence to show there is any standard formula for a nonalcoholic cordial or even a creme de menthe flavor \* \* \*."

Judge FARIS: "You have asked me twice, and I refuse to charge. I leave that to the jury as one of the decisive questions in the case."

Mr. NELSON: "We object and except to that part of the court's charge that one question of the case is, does the liquid conform to the standard, or has there been an addition of something that should not be in there. We don't think that charge is correct. We think if the court is going to refer at all to that issue it ought to tell the jury and charge the jury, does the standard formula provide an introduction of that added substance. That is the way we think it should be charged."

Judge FARIS: "I think, gentlemen, that I shall not let the case go to you tonight because we are now within a very few minutes of the hour to adjourn. It would entail unnecessary labor on you. I shall finish the formal part of the charge however, so all that will be necessary in the morning is to take the papers and retire to your room."

"I have caused to be prepared for you a blank form of verdict \* \* \*. It requires a concurrence of your entire number. Each of you, twelve in all, must concur in any verdict you may render. I mention this to you because in a State court in a civil case nine jurors may find a verdict; of course, ten, eleven or twelve may find it, but as few as nine may find a verdict in a civil suit in a State court. Your verdict must be unanimous, twelve in all must concur. When you have agreed in a verdict one of your number will sign as foreman \* \* \*. I shall now let you go until morning, and in the morning I shall have the clerk hand you the papers and you may consider the verdict."

"In the meantime, I caution you, as heretofore, that you are not to discuss this case with anybody \* \* \*."

The jury then retired and after due deliberation returned a verdict for the claimant.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14768. Adulteration of canned stringless green beans. U. S. v. 65 Cases and 15 Cases of Canned Beans. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 20615, 20616. I. S. No. 9534-x. S. No. C-4862.)**

On November 18, 1925, the United States attorney for the Western District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 80 cases of canned stringless green beans, in part at Alpine, Tex., and in part at Marfa, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Valley Canning Co., from Hindsville, Ark., on or about August 28, 1925, and transported from the State of Arkansas into the State of Texas, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Valley Brand Stringless Green Beans \* \* \* Packed By Valley Canning Company, Hindsville, Ark."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that a substance, excess water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and had been substituted wholly

or in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On October 5 and 22, 1926, respectively, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14769. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 4,967 Cases of Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21307. I. S. No. 12648-x. S. No. W-2025.)**

On October 2, 1926, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 4,967 cases of salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Naknek Packing Co., in interstate commerce from Bristol Bay, Alaska, into the State of California, arriving at San Francisco on or about August 20, 1926, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Radium Brand Red Alaska Red Salmon Packed By Naknek Packing Co. At Naknek River, Bristol Bay, Alaska U. S. A. Office: San Francisco, Cal."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On October 22, 1926, the Naknek Packing Co., San Francisco, Calif., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$24,835, conditioned in part that it be made to conform with the law under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14770. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 642 Cases of Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21306. I. S. No. 12650-x. S. No. W-2024.)**

On October 2, 1926, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 642 cases of salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Red Salmon Canning Co., in interstate commerce from Bristol Bay, Alaska, into the State of California, arriving at San Francisco on or about August 20, 1926, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Pirate Brand Bering Sea Alaska Red Salmon Packed By Red Salmon Canning Co. Bristol Bay, Alaska."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On October 22, 1926, the Red Salmon Canning Co., Bristol Bay, Alaska, having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$3,210, conditioned in part that it be made to conform with the law under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14771. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 990 Tins of Ether. Consent decree adjudging product adulterated and misbranded and ordering its release under bond. (F. & D. No. 21048. I. S. Nos. 4510-x, 4512-x. S. No. C-5084.)**

On April 28, 1926, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 990 tins of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by Merck & Co.,

from Rahway, N. J., on or about October 16, 1925, and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. A portion of the article was labeled: (Tin) " $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. Ether Merck \* \* \* U. S. P." The remainder of the said article was labeled: (Tin) " $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. Ether Merck For Anesthesia. It is purer \* \* \* than the U. S. Pharmacopœia, Ninth Revision, requires."

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article labeled "Ether Merck \* \* \* U. S. P. IX" showed that it contained peroxide, non-volatile matter and had an acid reaction. Analysis by said bureau of a sample of the article labeled "Ether Merck For Anesthesia" showed that it contained peroxides, aldehydes, and non-volatile matter.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it fell below the professed standard under which it was sold.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the respective labels, "U. S. P. IX" and "Ether For Anesthesia. It is purer \* \* \* than the U. S. Pharmacopœia, Ninth Revision, requires," were false and misleading.

On January 5, 1927, Merck & Co., St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented that judgment of condemnation be entered, a decree was entered, adjudging the product adulterated and misbranded, and it was ordered by the court that it be released to the claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$125, conditioned in part that it be dumped into one or more other lots of ether intended to be used and sold for technical purposes.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14772. Misbranding and alleged adulteration of canned peas. U. S. v. 1,052 Cases of Canned Peas. Decree adjudging product misbranded and ordering its release to be relabeled. (F. & D. No. 20721. I. S. No. 4459-x. S. No. C-4912.)**

On December 16, 1925, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1,052 cases of canned peas, remaining in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Reeseville Canning Co., Reeseville, Wis., on or about August 19, 1925, and transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Peas Contents 1 Lb. 4 Oz."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that a substance, excessive brine, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the designation "Peas" borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and in that the product was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On September 7, 1926, the Rosen Reichardt Brokerage Co., St. Louis, Mo., having appeared as claimant for the property and having executed a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned that the cans be relabeled, "Slack-Filled, Contents 12 Ounces Of Peas. This Can Should Contain 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  Ounces Of Peas," a decree was entered, adjudging the product misbranded and ordering that it be released to the claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14773. Misbranding of preserves. U. S. v. 30 Cases of Preserves. Default decree finding product misbranded and ordering its sale. (F. & D. No. 19126. I. S. Nos. 22539-v, 22540-v. S. No. C-4527.)**

On or about November 27, 1924, the United States attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 30 cases of preserves, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Eau Claire, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Wheeler-Barnes Co., Minneapolis, Minn., on or about September 13, 1924, and transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of Wisconsin, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Jar) "Net Weight 1 Lb."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the statement "Net Weight 1 Lb." borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled purchasers, in that the product was short weight and each jar of the said preserves did not weigh 1 pound net. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On April 5, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, a decree was entered, finding the material allegations of the libel to be true and adjudging the product misbranded, and it was ordered by the court that the product be sold by the United States marshal and that the statement "Net Weight 1 Lb." be erased from the cases and containers.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14774. Misbranding of cottonseed cake. U. S. v. 400 Sacks of Cottonseed Cake.** Consent decree entered, adjudging product misbranded and ordering its release under bond. (F. & D. No. 21438. I. S. No. 4175-x. S. No. C-5285.)

On December 6, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 400 sacks of cottonseed cake, at Rushville, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Traders Oil Mill Co., from Fort Worth, Tex., on or about November 24, 1926, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Nebraska, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "43% Protein Cottonseed Cake \* \* \* Manufactured by Traders Mill Company Fort Worth, Texas Guaranteed Analysis: Crude Protein not less than 43.00 Per Cent."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the statement, "Guaranteed Analysis: Crude Protein not less than 43.00 Per Cent," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On December 13, 1926, the Traders Oil Mill Co., Fort Worth, Tex., having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a judgment of condemnation and forfeiture of the property, a decree was entered, finding the product misbranded and ordering that it be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,000, conditioned in part that it not be sold or otherwise disposed of until relabeled by obliterating the statement "43% Protein" and substituting therefor the statement, "41% Protein."

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14775. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 95 Cases, et al., of Salmon.** Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 21400, 21401, 21402. I. S. Nos. 10579-x, 10581-x, 10582-x. S. Nos. W-2046, W-2047, W-2048.)

On November 22, 1926, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 1,946 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., consigned by the Alaska Packers Assoc., alleging that the article had been shipped in various consignments from Loring, Naknek, and Ugashik, Alaska, respectively, a portion of the product having been shipped on or about September 1, 1926, and the remainder thereof having arrived at San Francisco, on or about September 1 and October 1, 1926, respectively, and that it had been transported from the Territory of Alaska into the State of California, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled, variously: "Argo Brand" (or "Walrus Brand" or "Seward Brand" or "Lilly Brand" or "Naha Bay Brand" or "Rocky Point Brand") "Alaska Packers Association San Francisco."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On December 13, 1926, the Alaska Packers Assoc., San Francisco, Calif., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and

it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bonds totaling \$9,100, conditioned in part that it not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14776. Adulteration and misbranding of nux vomica tincture, stramonium tincture, belladonna leaves tincture, aconite root tincture, atropine sulphate tablets, and morphine sulphate tablets. U. S. v. The Drug Products Co., Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$2,000. (F. & D. No. 19654. I. S. Nos. 13016-v, 13017-v, 13019-v, 13020-v, 13034-v, 13039-v, 14325-v, 14326-v.)**

On October 22, 1926, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Drug Products Co., Inc., Long Island City, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, in various consignments, on or about April 12 and 14, 1924, respectively, from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, of quantities of nux vomica tincture, stramonium tincture, belladonna leaves tincture, aconite root tincture, atropine sulphate tablets, and morphine sulphate tablets, and on or about October 27, 1924, from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, of quantities of morphine sulphate tablets and atropine sulphate tablets, respectively, which products were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled, variously: "Tincture \* \* \* Nux Vomica U. S. P."; "Tincture \* \* \* Stramonium U. S. P."; "Tincture \* \* \* Belladonna Leaves U. S. P."; "Tincture \* \* \* Aconite Root U. S. P."; "Tablets \* \* \* Atropine Sulphate 1-200 Grain"; "Tablets \* \* \* Each tablet contains Morphine Sulphate  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain," and were further labeled, "The Drug Products Co. Inc."

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of samples of the articles showed that: The nux vomica tincture yielded not more than 0.208 gram of the alkaloids of nux vomica per 100 mls, which is 12 per cent below the minimum requirement of the pharmacopœia; the stramonium tincture yielded not more than 0.011 gram of the alkaloids of stramonium per 100 mls, which is 51 per cent below the minimum requirement of the pharmacopœia; the belladonna leaves tincture yielded not less than 0.052 gram of the alkaloids of belladonna leaves per 100 mls, which is 57 per cent above the maximum requirement of the pharmacopœia; the aconite root tincture was less than half the strength required by the pharmacopœia; the two samples of morphine sulphate tablets, labeled "1/2 grain," contained about 0.44 grain of morphine sulphate in each case; a sample of the atropine sulphate tablets, labeled "1/200 Grain," from the shipment into New Jersey contained codeine and a sample from the shipment into Massachusetts contained 1/155 grain of atropine sulphate, which is 29 per cent above the declared amount.

Adulteration of the nux vomica tincture, stramonium tincture, belladonna leaves tincture, and aconite root tincture, was alleged in the information for the reason that they were sold under names recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said pharmacopœia, official at the time of investigation of the articles, in that the nux vomica tincture yielded not more than 0.208 gram of the alkaloids of nux vomica per 100 mls, whereas the pharmacopœia provided that nux vomica tincture should yield not less than 0.237 gram of the alkaloids of nux vomica per 100 mls; the stramonium tincture yielded not more than 0.011 gram of the alkaloids of stramonium per 100 mls, whereas the pharmacopœia provided that it should yield not less than 0.0225 gram of the alkaloids of stramonium per 100 mls; the belladonna leaves tincture yielded not less than 0.052 gram of the alkaloids of belladonna leaves per 100 mls, whereas the pharmacopœia provided that it should yield not more than 0.033 gram of the alkaloids of belladonna leaves per 100 mls; and the aconite root tincture yielded not more than 0.022 gram of the ether-soluble alkaloids of aconite per 100 mls, and upon biological assay, the minimum lethal dose per gram of body weight of guinea pig was more than 0.0004 mil, namely, not less than 0.004 mil per gram of body weight of guinea pig, whereas said pharmacopœia provided that aconite root tincture should yield not less than 0.045 gram of the ether-soluble alkaloids of aconite per 100 mls, and that upon biological assay the minimum lethal dose should not be greater than 0.0004 mil for each gram of body weight of guinea pig, and the standards of

strength, quality, and purity of the said articles were not declared on the containers thereof.

Adulteration of the morphine sulphate tablets, and the atropine sulphate tablets shipped October 27, 1924, into Massachusetts, was alleged for the reason that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold, in that each of the morphine sulphate tablets was represented to contain 1/2 grain of morphine sulphate and each of the atropine sulphate tablets involved in the said shipment into Massachusetts was represented to contain 1/200 grain of atropine sulphate, whereas each of the morphine sulphate tablets contained less than 1/2 grain of morphine sulphate and each of the said atropine sulphate tablets shipped into Massachusetts contained more than 1/200 grain of atropine sulphate. Adulteration of the remaining shipment of atropine sulphate tablets was alleged for the reason that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that it was sold as tablets composed wholly of atropine sulphate, whereas the said tablets were composed in part of codeine.

Misbranding of the said tinctures was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Tincture \* \* \* Nux Vomica U. S. P.," "Tincture \* \* \* Stramonium U. S. P.," "Tincture \* \* \* Belladonna Leaves U. S. P.," and "Tincture \* \* \* Aconite Root U. S. P.," borne on the respective labels, were false and misleading, in that the said statements represented that the articles conformed to the standards laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia, whereas, in truth and in fact, they did not.

Misbranding of the morphine sulphate tablets, and the atropine sulphate tablets shipped into Massachusetts was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Tablets \* \* \* Atropine Sulphate 1/200 Grain" and "Each tablet contains Morphine Sulphate 1/2 grain," borne on the respective labels, were false and misleading, in that the said statements represented that the tablets each contained 1/200 grain of atropine sulphate, or 1/2 grain of morphine sulphate, as the case might be, whereas the atropine sulphate tablets involved in the said shipment into Massachusetts each contained more than 1/200 grain of atropine sulphate, and the morphine sulphate tablets each contained less than 1/2 grain of morphine sulphate. Misbranding of the remaining shipment of the atropine sulphate tablets was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Tablets \* \* \* Atropine Sulphate," borne on the label, was false and misleading, in that the said statement represented that the article consisted of tablets composed wholly of atropine sulphate, whereas it consisted of tablets composed in part of codeine, and for the further reason that the article contained codeine, a derivative of morphine, and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of codeine contained therein.

On November 1, 1926, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$2,000.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14777. Misbranding of tomatoes. U. S. v. William B. Brewer. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 19625. I. S. No. 18440-v.)**

On May 8, 1925, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against William B. Brewer, trading as W. B. Brewer, at Hazlehurst, Miss., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the food and drugs act as amended, on or about June 18, 1924, from the State of Mississippi into the State of Ohio, of a quantity of tomatoes in unlabeled crates which were misbranded.

It was alleged in the information that the article was misbranded, in that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On November 2, 1926, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14778. Misbranding of butter. U. S. v. Sugar Creek Creamery Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 19581. I. S. Nos. 16677-v, 16683-v, 18258-v.)**

On May 29, 1925, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Sugar Creek Creamery Co., a corporation, trading at Louisville, Ky., alleging

shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act as amended, in various consignments, on or about June 18 and 25, 1924, respectively, from the State of Kentucky into the State of Georgia, and on or about June 9, 1924, under the name of the Louisville Provision Co., from the State of Kentucky into the State of Louisiana, of quantities of butter which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Package) "Sugar Creek Butter \* \* \* Full Weight One Pound \* \* \* Sugar Creek Creamery Co General Offices Danville Ills."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Full Weight One Pound," borne on the label, was false and misleading, in that the said statement represented that each of the said packages contained 1 pound full weight of butter, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that each of the packages contained 1 pound full weight of butter, whereas each of said packages did not contain 1 pound full weight of butter but did contain a less amount. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On October 14, 1926, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14779. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed cake or meal. U. S. v. Chickasha Cotton Oil Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs. (F. & D. No. 19777. I. S. Nos. 345-x, 20877-x, 20878-x, 20879-x.)**

On June 29, 1926, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Chickasha Cotton Oil Co., a corporation, trading at Chickasha, Okla., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, from the State of Oklahoma into the State of Colorado, on or about March 4, 1925, in the name of the Hobart Cotton Oil Mill, from Hobart, Okla., and on or about October 24, 1925, in the name of the Frederick Cotton Oil Mill, from Frederick, Okla., of quantities of cottonseed cake or meal which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "'Chickasha Prime' Cottonseed Cake or Meal \* \* \* Guaranteed Analysis: Protein not less than 43 per cent \* \* \* Chickasha Cotton Oil Co. Chickasha, Okla."

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article from each shipment showed 41.69 per cent, 38.96 per cent, 40.55 per cent, and 39.27 per cent, respectively, of protein.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a cottonseed substance having a protein content less than 43 per cent had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted for cottonseed cake or meal having a protein content not less than 43 per cent, which the said article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Guaranteed Analysis: Protein not less than 43 per cent," borne on the tags attached to the sacks containing the article, was false and misleading, in that the said statement represented that the article contained not less than 43 per cent of protein, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained not less than 43 per cent of protein, whereas it did contain less than 43 per cent of protein.

On October 11, 1926, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14780. Misbranding of canned tuna fish. U. S. v. 56 Cases of Canned Tuna Fish. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 18809. I. S. No. 12951-v. S. No. E-4852.)**

On July 2, 1924, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 56 cases of canned tuna fish, remaining in the original unbroken.

packages at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Curtis Corp., from Long Beach, Calif., on or about April 22, 1924, and transported from the State of California into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Curtis White Meat Tuna Net Contents 6½ Oz. \* \* \* Packed By The Curtis Corporation Long Beach, Cal."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statement "Net Contents 6½ Oz." borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On February 11, 1925, the Curtis Corp., Long Beach, Calif., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$650, conditioned that it be relabeled in part: "Slack Filled. Contents 4¾ Ounces Tuna Meat. Should Contain Not Less Than 5½ Ounces Tuna Meat. Contents Tuna And Oil 6½ Ounces."

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14781. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 194 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 17647. I. S. No. 503-v. S. No. E-4445.)**

On July 19, 1923, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 194 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Minnesota Cooperative Creamery Co., from Menahga, Minn., on or about June 23, 1923, and transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance deficient in butterfat and containing excessive moisture had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article, and in that a valuable constituent of the article, butterfat, had been wholly or in part abstracted.

On September 14, 1923, Mads Sondergaard, agent for the Minnesota Cooperative Creameries Assoc., Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$4,800, conditioned in part that it be reprocessed and reworked.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14782. Adulteration of walnuts. U. S. v. 34 Bags of Walnuts. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 17465. I. S. No. 340-v. S. No. E-4343.)**

On April 24, 1923, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 34 bags of walnuts in shell, at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by Argirios Nikoloulis, from Patras, Greece, on or about August 14, 1921, and transported from a foreign country into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On February 17, 1925, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14783. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 500 Pounds of Butter. Consent order of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 20753. I. S. Nos. 3108-x, 3148-x. S. No. C-4906.)**

On December 11, 1925, the United States attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 500 pounds of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Superior, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Henriette Creamery Co., West Duluth, Minn., in part on or about November 30, 1925, and in part on or about December 4, 1925, and transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of Wisconsin, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Churned from Pure Cream Henriette Butter Henriette Creamery Co., Inc. West Duluth, Minn. Henriette, Minn."

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article, and in that it contained less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Churned from Pure Cream Henriette Butter," was false and misleading and deceived and misled purchasers, in that the product was not butter but was an imitation of butter and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of Henriette butter.

On May 7, 1926, all parties in interest having consented to the taking of judgment, upon a finding by the court that the material allegations of the libel were true, it was ordered that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14784. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 70 Cases, et al., of Tomato Catsup. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 20713, 20745, 20746. I. S. Nos. 9504-x, 9505-x, 9507-x, 9508-x. S. Nos. C-4902, C-4922.)**

On December 11, 1925, and January 4, 1926, respectively, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 621 cases of tomato catsup, remaining in the original packages at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Geo. Van Camp & Sons Co., from Westfield, Ind., on or about October 17, 1925, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Tennessee, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Geo. Van Camp's Tomato Catsup \* \* \* Geo. Van Camp & Sons Co. Westfield, Ind."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance, which rendered it unfit for food.

On January 3, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14785. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. Thomas J. Fenn and William T. Laird (Valdosta Creamery). Pleas of nolo contendere. Fines, \$50. (F. & D. No. 19743. I. S. Nos. 6424-x, 6425-x, 6485-x, 6486-x.)**

On April 19, 1926, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Thomas J. Fenn and William T. Laird, trading as the Valdosta Creamery, Valdosta, Ga., alleging shipment by said defendants in violation of the food and drugs act as amended, in various consignments, on or about July 27 and August 1, 1925, respectively, from the State of Georgia into the State of Florida, of quantities of butter which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Package) "Fancy Creamery Butter \* \* \* One Pound Net Weight When Packed."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance containing less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had

been substituted for butter, a product which must contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as defined and prescribed by the act of March 4, 1923, which the said article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Fancy Creamery Butter," and "One Pound Net Weight," borne on the labels, were false and misleading, in that the said statements represented that the article was butter, to wit, a product containing not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as prescribed by law, and that each of said packages contained 1 pound thereof, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was butter, to wit, a product containing not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as prescribed by law, and that each of said packages contained 1 pound thereof, whereas it was not butter, in that it contained less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat and each of the packages did not contain 1 pound of the article but did contain a less quantity. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On September 20, 1926, the defendants entered pleas of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed fines aggregating \$50.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14786. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. Cheraw Oil & Fertilizer Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$35. (F. & D. No. 19783. I. S. No. 8702-x.)**

On October 20, 1926, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of South Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Cheraw Oil & Fertilizer Co., a corporation, Cheraw, S. C., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about December 15, 1925, from the State of South Carolina into the State of Massachusetts, of a quantity of cottonseed meal which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "Guaranteed Analysis Protein 43.00% \* \* \* Fibre Maximum 10.00%," and was invoiced as 36 per cent protein cottonseed meal.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a product which contained less than 36 per cent of protein and which contained excessive fiber had been substituted for cottonseed meal, to wit, a product which should contain not less than 36 per cent of protein, which the said article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Guaranteed Analysis Protein 43.00% \* \* \* Fibre Maximum 10.00%," borne on the label, were false and misleading, in that the said statements represented that the article contained not less than 43 per cent of protein and not more than 10 per cent of fiber, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained not less than 43 per cent of protein and not more than 10 per cent of fiber, whereas it contained approximately 33.56 per cent of protein and approximately 17.55 per cent of fiber. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was offered for sale and sold under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, 36 per cent cottonseed meal.

On December 6, 1926, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$35.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14787. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. Kosciusko Creamery. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$500 and costs. (F. & D. No. 19750. I. S. No. 6403-x.)**

On August 16, 1926, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Kosciusko Creamery, a corporation, Kosciusko, Miss., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about June 25, 1925, from the State of Mississippi into the State of Georgia, of a quantity of butter which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Package) "Butter."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a product which contained less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been

substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as prescribed by the act of March 4, 1923, which the said article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Butter," borne on the label, was false and misleading, in that the said statement represented that the article was butter, to wit, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as prescribed by law, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was butter, to wit, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat, as prescribed by law, whereas it did not contain 80 per cent by weight of milk fat but did contain a less amount.

On October 4, 1926, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$1,000, which fine was suspended upon payment of \$500 and costs.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14788. Misbranding of butter. U. S. v. Willow Springs Creamery Co. of Nebraska. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25.** (F. & D. No. 19261. I. S. Nos. 18250-v, 18256-v, 18257-v, 18259-v.)

On April 5, 1926, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Willow Springs Creamery Co. of Nebraska, trading at Willow Springs, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act as amended, in part, on or about May 25, 1924, and in part on or about June 8, 1924, from the State of Missouri into the State of Louisiana, of quantities of butter which was misbranded. A portion of the article was contained in packages labeled in part: "One Pound Net Weight" or "1 Lb. Net." The remainder of the article consisted of prints contained in cases labeled in part: "1-4 Lb. Prints 30 Lbs. Net."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statements, to wit, "One Pound Net Weight," "1 Lb. Net," or "Plain 1-4 Lb. Prints 30 Lbs. Net," as the case might be, borne on the said packages or cases, were false and misleading, in that the said statements represented that the packages contained 1 pound of butter and that the cases contained 30 pounds of  $\frac{1}{4}$ -pound prints of butter, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that the packages contained 1 pound of butter and that the said cases contained 30 pounds of  $\frac{1}{4}$ -pound prints of butter, whereas the said cases and packages did not contain the amount declared thereon but did contain a less amount. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On October 4, 1926, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14789. Misbranding of Genitol and Nervo-Vital. U. S. v. 116 Bottles of Genitol and 108 Bottles of Nervo-Vital. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 21321, 21322. I. S. Nos. 4834-x, 4835-x. S. No. E-5877.)

On or about October 11, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 116 bottles of Genitol and 108 bottles of Nervo-Vital, at San Juan, P. R., alleging that the articles had been shipped by Brewer & Co., Inc., Worcester, Mass., on or about March 12, 1926, and transported from the State of Massachusetts into the Territory of Porto Rico, that they were being sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of samples of the articles showed that the Genitol consisted of a water solution containing sugar, glycerin, about 2 per cent mineral matter, 18 per cent alcohol, and nitrogenous matter, and that the Nervo-Vital consisted of a water solution containing sugar, glycerin, alcohol, mineral matter, and a small amount of strychnine and nitrogenous matter.

It was alleged in substance in the libels that the articles were misbranded, in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said articles were false and fraudulent, since they contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Genitol, wrapper label, translation) "Ovarian and Uterine Tonic. Sedative and Anti-Spasmodic \* \* \* Amenorrhea, Dysmenorrhea, Menorrhoea, Sterility, Menopause, Habitual Abortion, Deficiency of the ovarian and uterine organs \* \* \* Genitol is of great therapeutic value in cases of dysmenorrhea in young girls due to some mechanical disorder, such as anti-flexion or disorders of congestive nature, or by the delay of the menstrual period due to exposure or other causes of similar character. It will prevent abortion when such peril exists and will avoid it when habitual. It is very useful against headache due to congestion; nervous and hysterical disorders which accompany dysmenorrhea; in congestion of the uterus and in uterine disorders characterized by loss of blood. Genitol is of great value for the slow and irregular growth of the sexual organs; for nervous disorders of the menopause; colics, cramps; palpitations during pregnancy and for the diverse afflictions inherent to diseases of the female genital organs," (Nervo-Vital, wrapper label, translation) "Nervo-Vital \* \* \* aliment and tonic for the cerebrum and nervous system \* \* \* neurasthenia, asthenia, hysteria, physical and mental debility, deficient nerve nutrition, sexual debility, nervous prostration and vital exhaustion \* \* \* Nervo-Vital constitutes \* \* \* the most adequate procedure for the administration of phosphorus to the organism, the indispensable factor for the sustenance of life."

On November 18 and December 21, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14790. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 13,311 Cases of Salmon, et al. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. Nos. 21374, 21375. I. S. Nos. 908-x to 911-x, incl. S. Nos. W-2038, W-2039.)

On November 11, 1926, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 14,286 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Bellingham, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pacific American Fisheries, in part from Unawik, Alaska, and in part from Ikatan, Alaska, between the dates of July 9 and August 26, 1926, and transported from the Territory of Alaska into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On December 13, 1926, the Puget Sound Salmon Canning Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$30,000, the terms of said bond requiring the reconditioning of the product under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14791. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. Armour & Co. (Armour Creameries). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$125.** (F. & D. No. 19635. I. S. Nos. 7394-v, 7395-v, 7396-v, 7398-v.)

On April 5, 1926, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Armour & Co., a corporation, trading as the Armour Creameries, at Springfield, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about September 21, 1924, from the State of Missouri into the State of Louisiana, of quantities of butter which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Creamery Butter."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance deficient in milk fat, in that it contained less than 80 per

cent by weight of milk fat, had been substituted for butter, a product which must contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as prescribed by the act of March 4, 1923, which the said article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Creamery Butter," borne on the label, was false and misleading, in that the said statement represented that the article was butter, to wit, a product containing not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as defined and prescribed by law, whereas it was not butter, in that it contained less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat.

On October 6, 1926, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$125.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14792. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. Thomas J. Fenn (Valdosta Creamery). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$5. (F. & D. No. 19744. I. S. Nos. 6605-x, 6613-x.)**

On April 19, 1926, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Thomas J. Fenn, trading as the Valdosta Creamery, Valdosta, Ga., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the food and drugs act, from the State of Georgia into the State of Florida, in part on or about November 5, 1925, and in part on or about November 9, 1925, of quantities of butter which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Package) "Fancy Creamery Butter."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance containing less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which must contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as defined and prescribed by the act of March 4, 1923, which the said article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Fancy Creamery Butter," borne on the labels, was false and misleading, in that the said statement represented that the article was butter, to wit, a product containing not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as prescribed by law, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was butter, to wit, a product containing not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat, as prescribed by law, whereas it did not contain 80 per cent by weight of milk fat but did contain a less amount.

On September 20, 1926, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$5.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14793. Misbranding of tomatoes. U. S. v. John Demartini Co., Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 21548. I. S. Nos. 42-x, 44-x.)**

On November 12, 1926, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against John Demartini Co., Inc., a corporation, San Francisco, Calif., alleging that on or about August 11, 1925, the said company had delivered for shipment in interstate commerce from the State of California to the Territory of Hawaii, quantities of tomatoes in unlabeled crates which were misbranded in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On November 12, 1926, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14794. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. v. Joseph L. McCready (J. L. McCready & Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$20 and costs. (F. & D. No. 19645. I. S. Nos. 15615-v, 15616-v.)**

On June 18, 1925, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Joseph L. McCready, trading as J. L. McCready & Co., Baltimore, Md., alleging ship-

ment by said defendant, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about February 4, 1925, from the State of Maryland into the State of Pennsylvania, of quantities of oysters which were adulterated.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that water had been substituted in part for oysters, for the further reason that an excessive amount of water had been mixed and packed with the said article so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that a valuable constituent, oyster solids, had been in part abstracted therefrom.

On November 5, 1926, a plea of guilty to the information was entered, and the court imposed a fine of \$20 and costs.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14795. Adulteration of canned blueberries. U. S. v. 25 Cases, et al., of Blueberries. Decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 18553, 18556, 18767 to 18771, incl. I. S. Nos. 12819-v, 12904-v. S. Nos. E-4801, E-4858.)

On April 15 and June 3, 1924, respectively, the United States attorney for the Northern District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 517½ cases of canned blueberries, in part at Albany, N. Y., and in part at Troy, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by Jasper Wyman & Son, in part from Cherryfield, Me., and in part from Millbridge, Me., in two consignments, on or about September 18 and 23, 1923, respectively, and transported from the State of Maine into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Wyman's Brand Blueberries Packed And Guaranteed By Jasper Wyman & Son Millbridge, Me."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On October 30, 1926, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14796. Supplement to Notice of Judgment No. 14402. Alleged adulteration and misbranding of tomato sauce. U. S. v. 11 Cases of Tomato Sauce. Default order opened and case dismissed.** (F. & D. No. 19454. I. S. No. 13411-v. S. No. E-5088.)

The above case involving the shipment of 11 cases of tomato sauce by A. Morici & Co., San Francisco, Calif., on September 23, 1924, from the State of California into the State of New York, in which a libel was filed on January 2, 1925, charging adulteration and misbranding of the product and praying seizure and condemnation thereof, was reopened subsequent to the entry of the default order of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction entered on June 18, 1926.

On January 6, 1927, the claimant, Scafani Bros., Brooklyn, N. Y., having established that the product was properly labeled at the time of seizure, the court ordered that the case be dismissed.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14797. Adulteration and misbranding of canned tomatoes and adulteration of tomato puree and tomato catsup. U. S. v. Davis Canning Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200.** (F. & D. No. 19676. I. S. Nos. 13214-v, 13219-v, 13447-v, 13448-v, 15517-v, 16183-v, 17120-v, 17144-v, 17342-v, 22230-v, 22231-v.)

On January 13, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Delaware, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Davis Canning Co., Laurel, Del., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, in various consignments between the approximate dates of September 12, 1924, and October 23, 1924, from the State of Delaware into the States of Pennsylvania, Maine, and New York, respectively, of quantities of canned tomatoes which were adulterated and misbranded; and on or about October 4, 1924, from the State of Delaware into the State of Pennsylvania, of a quantity of tomato puree which was adulterated; and on or about October 2 and 8, 1924, respectively, from the State of Delaware into the State of Mary-

land, of quantities of tomato catsup which was adulterated. The canned tomatoes were labeled in part: "Tomatoes," together with a design showing ripe tomatoes. A portion of the said tomatoes were further labeled: "Dee Bee Brand \* \* \* Packed By Davis Canning Co. Laurel, Del." The remaining articles were labeled in part: "Tomato Puree" (or "Tomato Catsup") "Packed By The Davis Canning Co. Laurel, Del."

Adulteration of the canned tomatoes was alleged in the information for the reason that added water had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration of the tomato puree and the tomato catsup was alleged in the information for the reason that the said articles consisted in part of filthy and decomposed and putrid vegetable substances.

Misbranding of the canned tomatoes was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Quality First Tomatoes" or "Tomatoes," as the case might be, together with the designs showing red ripe tomatoes, borne on the labels, were false and misleading, in that the said statements and designs represented that the article consisted solely of tomatoes, and for the further reason that the said article was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it consisted solely of tomatoes, whereas it did not but did consist in part of added water. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, tomatoes.

On October 7, 1926, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$200.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14798. Misbranding of Aspirinal. U. S. v. 58¼ Dozen Bottles of Aspirinal. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 15721 to 15725, incl. S. Nos. E-3673 to E-3676, incl.)**

On December 7, 1921, the United States attorney for the Western District of North Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 58¼ dozen bottles of Aspirinal, in various lots at Charlotte, Greensboro, and Winston-Salem, N. C., respectively, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Aspirinal Laboratories, Atlanta, Ga., between the dates of August 13, 1920, and October 20, 1921, and that it had been transported from the State of Georgia into the State of North Carolina, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it contained sodium salicylate, camphor, menthol, extracts of plant drugs including cascara sagrada and belladonna, alcohol, water, and a small quantity of sugar.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the label on the bottle was false and fraudulent, in that it claimed curative and therapeutic effects following the use of the said article as a remedy for coughs, colds, influenza, La Grippe, headache, toothache, earache, stomach ache, neuralgia, sciatica, and rheumatism, whereas the article contained no ingredient or combination thereof capable of producing the effects claimed.

On October 11, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14799. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 67 Cases and 102 Cases of Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21376. I. S. Nos. 10842-x, 10843-x. S. No. W-2042.)**

On or about November 15, 1926, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 169 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Alaska Salmon Co., from Nushagak, Alaska, on or about August 24, 1926, and transported from the Territory of Alaska into the State of California, and charging adulteration in violation of the food

and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Rocky Ford Brand Pink Salmon Fresh Alaska Pink Salmon Packed By The Alaska Salmon Co. Office San Francisco, Cal."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On November 29, 1926, the Alaska Salmon Co., San Francisco, Calif., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it be made to conform with the law under the supervision of and to the satisfaction of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14800. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 5 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 17629. I. S. No. 2279-v. S. No. E-4435.)**

On July 10, 1923, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Buffalo, N. Y., consigned by the Louisiana Butter Factory, Louisiana, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped from Louisiana, Mo., June 30, 1923, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "From La. Butter Fcty. Louisiana, Mo."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a product deficient in butterfat and containing excessive moisture had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for the said article, and for the further reason that a valuable constituent, butterfat, had been wholly or in part abstracted.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was labeled with a false and misleading statement so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, and for the further reason that it was an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On September 11, 1923, Theodore L. Hoef, trading as the Louisiana Butter Factory, Louisiana, Mo., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$250, conditioned in part that it not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law, and if it be reworked or re-labeled that it be done under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

# INDEX TO NOTICES OF JUDGMENT 14751 TO 14800

	N. J. No.
Aconite root tincture:	
Drug Products Co.....	14776
Aspironal:	
Aspironal Laboratories.....	14798
Atropine sulphate tablets:	
Drug Products Co.....	14776
Beans, canned:	
Valley Canning Co.....	14768
Belladonna leaves tincture:	
Drug Products Co.....	14776
Blueberries, canned:	
Wyman, J., & Son.....	14795
Butter:	
Armour & Co.....	14791
Carthage Creamery Co.....	14763
Fenn, T. J.....	14785, 14792
Freeport Cooperative Creamery	
Co.....	14761
Henriette Creamery Co.....	14783
Kosciusko Creamery.....	14787
Laird, W. T.....	14785
Louisiana Butter Factory.....	14800
Maury County Cooperative	
Creamery Assoc.....	14764
Minnesota Cooperative Cream-	
ery Co.....	14781
Sugar Creek Creamery Co.....	14778
Valdosta Creamery.....	14785, 14792
Willow Springs Creamery Co.....	14788
Camphor spirit:	
Crawford, W. H., Co.....	14762
Catsup. See Tomato catsup.	
Corn, canned:	
Knoxboro Canning Co.....	14766
New Hartford Canning Co.....	14766
Cottonseed cake. See Feed,	
meal. See Feed.	
Creme de menthe:	
Jung, L. E., & Wulff Co.....	14767
Currant jelly. See Jelly.	
Ether:	
Merck & Co.....	14771
Feed, cottonseed cake:	
Chickasha Cotton Oil Co.....	14779
Frederick Cotton Oil Mill.....	14779
Hobart Cotton Oil Mill.....	14779
Traders Oil Mill Co.....	14774
meat:	
Cheraw Oil & Fertilizer Co.....	14786
Chickasha Cotton Oil Co.....	14779
Frederick Cotton Oil Mill.....	14779
Hobart Cotton Oil Mill.....	14779
meat meal:	
Berg Co.....	14758
Fish, salmon:	
Alaska Packers Assoc.....	14755,
	14775
Alaska Salmon Co.....	14799
Bristol Bay Packing Co.....	14757
Naknek Packing Co.....	14769
Pacific American Fisheries.....	14790
Red Salmon Canning Co.....	14770
tuna:	
Curtis Corp.....	14780

	N. J. No.
Genitol:	
Brewer & Co.....	14789
Grape Jelly. See Jelly.	
Iodine solution:	
Crawford, W. H., Co.....	14762
Iron tincture:	
Crawford, W. H., Co.....	14762
Jam, strawberry:	
Townsend Co.....	14754
Jelly, currant:	
Brinkman, R.....	14753
grape:	
Brinkman, R.....	14753
Meat meal. See Feed.	
Morphine sulphate tablets:	
Drug Products Co.....	14776
Nervo-Vital:	
Brewer & Co.....	14789
Nitre spirit:	
Crawford, W. H., Co.....	14762
Nuts, pecans:	
Duerler, G. A., Mfg. Co.....	14752
South Georgia Pecan Nut Co.....	14751
walnuts:	
Nikoloulis, Argirios.....	14782
Nux vomica tincture:	
Drug Products Co.....	14776
Oysters. See Shellfish.	
Peas, canned:	
Knoxboro Canning Co.....	14765
New Hartford Canning Co.....	14765
Reeseville Canning Co.....	14772
Pecans. See Nuts.	
Pies rves:	
Wheeler-Barnes Co.....	14773
Rice:	
	14760
Salmon. See Fish.	
Shellfish, oysters:	
McCready, J. L.....	14794
McCready, J. L., & Co.....	14794
Stramonium tincture:	
Drug Products Co.....	14776
Strawberry jam. See Jam.	
Succotash, canned:	
Knoxboro Canning Co.....	14765
New Hartford Canning Co.....	14765
Tomato catsup:	
Davis Canning Co.....	14797
Van Camp, G., & Sons Co.....	14759,
	14784
paste:	
Fettig Canning Co.....	14756
puree:	
Davis Canning Co.....	14797
sauce:	
Morici, A., & Co.....	14796
Tomatoes:	
Brewer, W. B.....	14777
Demartini, J., Co.....	14793
canned:	
Davis Canning Co.....	14797
Tuna. See Fish.	
Walnuts. See Nuts.	

<sup>1</sup> Contains instructions to the jury.

# United States Department of Agriculture

## SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

### BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY

### SUPPLEMENT

N. J. 14801-14850

[Approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., May 9, 1927]

## NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the food and drugs act]

**14801. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 400 Bags of Cottonseed Meal. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 20710. I. S. No. 5603-x. S. No. E-5553.)**

On December 11, 1925, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 400 bags of cottonseed meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from Cairo, Ill., November 27, 1925, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "100 Lbs. Net \* \* \* Cotton Seed Meal."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was short weight and was misbranded, in that the statement "100 Lbs. Net," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and in that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On December 16, 1925, the Cairo Oil Mill Co. having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$900, conditioned in part that it not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law, and if it be relabeled to be sold that each sack be filled to the declared weight of 100 pounds under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14802. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 398 Bags of Cottonseed Meal. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 19174. I. S. No. 15560-v. S. No. E-5017.)**

On November 17, 1924, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 398 bags of cottonseed meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Forrest City Cotton Oil Mill, Forrest City, Ark., October 23, 1924, and transported from the State of Arkansas into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Queen Bee Brand Cottonseed Meal \* \* \* Protein 43.00% Ammonia 8.37% \* \* \* Nitrogen 6.88%."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements, "Protein 43.00%," "Ammonia 8.37%," and "Nitrogen 6.88%,"

borne on the label, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On December 23, 1924, the Forrest City Cotton Oil Mill, Forrest City, Ark., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law, and if sold that it be relabeled as containing 41 per cent protein, 6.56 per cent nitrogen, and 7.98 per cent ammonia.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14803. Adulteration of blanched almonds. U. S. v. 2 Kegs and 8 Kegs of Blanched Almonds. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21373. I. S. Nos. 13836-x, 13837-x. S. No. E-5900.)**

On November 12, 1926, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 kegs of blanched almonds, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by John F. Renshaw & Co., Ltd., from London, England, September 21, 1925, and transported from a foreign country into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On December 29, 1926, Morris Steinhardter and Emil S. Nordlinger, New York, N. Y., claimants, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimants upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,700, conditioned in part that the good nuts be separated from the bad, and the latter denatured or destroyed under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14804. Adulteration of canned succotash. U. S. v. 25 Cases and 65 Cases of Succotash. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 20777. I. S. Nos. 1286-x, 1346-x. S. No. C-5038.)**

On January 19 and February 27, 1926, respectively, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 90 cases of succotash, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Knoxboro Canning Co., from Oriskany Falls, N. Y., August 5, 1925, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Morning Light Brand Golden Succotash New Hartford Canning Co. New Hartford, N. Y."

It was alleged in substance in the libels that the article was adulterated, in that a substance, saccharin, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength; in that a substance, saccharin, had been substituted in part for the said article; in that a substance, saccharin, had been mixed therewith in a manner whereby damage and inferiority was concealed, and in that it contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, saccharin, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 2, 1926, the New Hartford Canning Co., Ltd., New Hartford, N. Y., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it not be transported in interstate commerce except for the purpose of being returned to the claimant, and not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the Federal food and drugs act or the laws of any State, Territory, district or insular possession of the United States which prohibit the use of saccharin in like products for human consumption.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14805. Misbranding of Sexvitor. U. S. v. 4½ Dozen Bottles of Sexvitor. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21340. I. S. No. 10695-x. S. No. W-2034.)**

On October 23, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 4½ dozen bottles of Sexvitor, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped by Joseph A. Piuma, from Los Angeles, Calif., on or about June 26, 1926, and transported from the State of California into the State of Oregon, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that the tablets consisted essentially of strychnine, a phosphorous compound, a laxative plant drug extract, and a material of animal origin.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton and bottle) "Sexvitor \* \* \* A Superior Glandular Tonic For Men And Women. Recommended to strengthen the nerves, correct constipation, clear the skin, increase energy, enrich the blood, aid digestion, and as a health giving reconstructive tonic in weak and run down conditions and as a vitalizer for pale and pep-less people," (circular) "The Function Of Ductless Glands And Their Usefulness The term Ductless Glands means those glands which have an internal secretion \* \* \* the \* \* \* scientist \* \* \* discovered the value of Ductless Glands \* \* \* He noticed that his mental and physical vigor were increased, making him feel much younger and giving him lots of 'Pep.' Sexvitor is a glandular product, made from the fresh healthy glands of young selected animals, combined with a vegetable extract \* \* \* It is a harmless vegetable extract and the use of it results in creating regular heart action. It is not intended that Sexvitor be taken simply as a stimulant, but to strengthen those parts of the body which lack in glandular substance \* \* \* Each box \* \* \* contains \* \* \* a month's treatment. It is not necessary to consume a whole box if you have reasons to believe that you are permanently relieved. This of course is very hard to tell, on account that we have found many users of Sexvitor, after taking a month's treatment and experiencing its remarkable invigorating action, believe themselves permanently relieved of their old weaknesses and drop the treatment only to find that a few weeks later that their old symptoms have reappeared, and then order longer treatments. Because the first doses of Sexvitor gives one a feeling of strength and energy, does not mean that one is permanently relieved. Those suffering from lack of ambition, run down conditions, fatigue, melancholia, nervousness etc., should at least take the treatment for two months. The most important Ductless Glands are the Thyroid, Pituitary, Adrenals, Suprarenal, Thymus and Sex Glands. Without any one of these, health could not exist. That is why when one is fatigued they say; he's got no Pep. If the Sex Glands were not functioning properly you would have Impotence. Man cannot have health without proper gland functioning."

On December 27, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14806. Misbranding of Dr. Rider's eucalyptus oil compound. U. S. v. 6 Cartons, et al., of Dr. Rider's Eucalyptus Oil Compound. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 21195, 21323. I. S. Nos. 620-x, 11080-x. S. Nos. C-3033, C-3036.)**

On July 27 and October 12, 1926, respectively, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels, and on or about September 21, 1926, an amended libel in the former instance, praying seizure and condemnation of 6 cartons, 2 half-cartons, and 128 bottles of Dr. Rider's eucalyptus oil compound, at Fort Worth, Tex., shipped by the Dr. G. H. Rider Co., San Diego, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped from San Diego, Calif., in part on or about July 8, 1926, and in part on or about September 22, 1926, and transported from the State of California

into the State of Texas, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle label) "For Rheumatism Neuralgia Headache Backache Toothache Catarrh Colds Coughs Croup Pleurisy Epileptic Fits St. Vitus Dance Nervous Diseases Stomach Liver Bladder Kidneys Deafness Paralysis Appendicitis Asthma Acute Pains \* \* \* Sores Blood Poison Heart Pains All Lung and Bronchial Troubles Tumors and Abscesses Ovary and All Female Weaknesses, Irregular Menses \* \* \* For chronic and organic ailments, rub Oil Compound over Kidneys and over any part of body that is affected and where pains are," (carton) "The Great Healing Remedy For Man, Woman or Child \* \* \* the Greatest Healing Oils Known. \* \* \* For All Human Ailments \* \* \* Kills Fever, Inflammation, and Poisons in the Body," (circular) "Is The Fountain of Health \* \* \* Kills Congestion, Inflammation and Blood Poison—That is the Secret of Its Success. \* \* \* The Greatest Healing Oil in the World \* \* \* Attacks All Human Ailments \* \* \* It is Rubbed Over Kidneys and Parts Affected. \* \* \* No Operation Necessary For Appendicitis, Gall-Stones, Abscesses, or Ovaries Removed if Eucalyptus Oil Compound is Faithfully used. A Woman's Friend \* \* \* the greatest remedy for all female complaints and weaknesses. If You Are a Woman and affected with womb and ovary diseases, don't submit to an operation and the deadly knife, as it means certain death in a great number of cases; for Dr. Rider's Eucalyptus Oil Compound will surely save you from the knife and costly operation. \* \* \* kills congestion, inflammation and blood poison quicker than any other remedy or method. \* \* \* is a doctor in your home. 'Johnny on the Spot' in every emergency. \* \* \* saves the children's and babies' lives. \* \* \* Rheumatism \* \* \* Stomach Trouble—Indigestion \* \* \* For Pains, Cramps, Gas on Stomach, Acute Pains in stomach or Bowels \* \* \* For all Female Weaknesses—Ovarian and womb trouble \* \* \* Bladder Weakness—Inflammation and Catarrh of Bladder \* \* \* Liver—For a torpid and sluggish liver, gall-stones, or hardening of the liver \* \* \* Heart Diseases and Pains \* \* \* Constipation \* \* \* Catarrh of Head \* \* \* Kidney Disease and Back Pains \* \* \* Neuralgia and Headache \* \* \* Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Blotches, Eczema, Cuts, Fever Sores and Ulcers \* \* \* Throat Trouble, Diphtheria, croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat \* \* \* Diphtheria and Croup \* \* \* Child Bed Wetting \* \* \* Coughs and Colds \* \* \* Asthma \* \* \* Pleurisy \* \* \* Paralysis \* \* \* Appendicitis \* \* \* St. Vitus Dance and Epileptic Fits \* \* \* Irregular Menses \* \* \* Injuries and Sprains \* \* \* For Blood Poison \* \* \* Infantile Paralysis or Spinal Meningitis \* \* \* Pneumonia \* \* \* it kills pain, inflammation, congestion and blood poison in quicker time than any other known remedy in the world \* \* \* Acute pains and inflammation \* \* \* the most remarkable and all around remedy on earth \* \* \* 'the foundation of disease is congestion,' (testimonials in circular) "My daughter highly praises it, as it has cured her of womb and ovary trouble after being afflicted five years \* \* \* it cured a sore eight years old; I thought I had cancer but it healed up \* \* \* we want it for a lady who has rheumatism—the doctor has given her up \* \* \* Have suffered a long time with gall-stones \* \* \* I have improved wonderfully. It has saved me from the operating table and my life \* \* \* is the greatest remedy on earth, \* \* \* was in a dying condition with abcess of the kidneys \* \* \* it saved his life \* \* \* good for so many diseases, and especially appendicitis," (similar statements in Spanish).

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it was essentially a petroleum oil flavored with sassafras.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the results claimed in the representations above set out. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the name of the product "Dr. Rider's Eucalyptus Oil Compound," was misleading, in that no eucalyptus oil was contained in the said product.

On November 24 and December 17, 1926, respectively, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14807. Adulteration and misbranding of macaroni. U. S. v. 245 Cases of Alimentary Paste, et al. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. Nos. 21220, 21221, 21222, 21223. I. S. Nos. 13406-x, 13421-x, 13417-x, 13655-x. S. Nos. E-5828, E-5839, E-5845, E-5848.)

On August 10, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 245 cases of alimentary paste and 153 cases of macaroni, remaining in the original unbroken packages in various lots at Waterbury, Hartford, New Haven, and Stamford, Conn., respectively, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Ronzoni Macaroni Co., Inc., Long Island City, N. Y., between the approximate dates of May 24 and July 21, 1926, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Alimentary Paste Superior Quality Emanuele Ronzoni Brand Macaroni \* \* \* Ronzoni Macaroni Co., Inc. Artificially Colored."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that it was colored in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was an imitation of another article.

On December 16, 1926, the Ronzoni Macaroni Co., Inc., Long Island City, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels and having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bonds totaling \$900, conditioned in part that it be relabeled to bear the statement, "Imitation Egg Paste Artificially Colored and Contains No Eggs."

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14808. Adulteration and misbranding of canned clams. U. S. v. 3 Cases of Canned Clams. Consent decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 20289. I. S. No. 6832-x. S. No. E-5442.)

On or about August 11, 1925, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3 cases of canned clams, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Haven, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Hinkley-Stevens Co., Columbia Falls, Me., on or about April 29, 1925, and transported from the State of Maine into the State of Connecticut, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Clams Contents 5 Oz.," together with a cut showing clams in the shell.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance, excessive brine, had been substituted in part for the said article and had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Clams Contents 5 Oz.," together with the cut of clams in the shell borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On December 20, 1926, the owner of the property having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14809. Adulteration of walnuts. U. S. v. 300 Bags of Walnuts. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 21404. I. S. No. 12465-x. S. No. C-5268.)

On November 22, 1926, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 300 bags of walnuts, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by R. M. Helfend, Detroit, Mich., September 29, 1926, and transported from the State of Michigan

into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Sack) "Sunshine Brand Soft Shell Walnuts."

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On November 22, 1926, Feron & Garlick, Chicago, Ill., claimants, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimants, upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that the nuts be salvaged by cracking, under the supervision of this department, so as to remove the decomposed portion.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14810. Adulteration of salmon. U. S. v. 1,402 Cases of Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21251. I. S. No. 10703-x. S. No. W-2004.)**

On August 20, 1926, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1,402 cases of salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pioneer Seafood Co., from Cordova, Alaska, July 16, 1926, and transported from the Territory of Alaska into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On December 4, 1926, the Puget Sound Salmon Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be reconditioned under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14811. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 945 Cases of Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21252. I. S. Nos. 10701-x, 10702-x. S. No. W-2005.)**

On August 20, 1926, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 945 cases of salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Alitak Packing Co., from Alitak, Alaska, about July 19, 1926, and transported from the Territory of Alaska into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On December 3, 1926, the Alitak Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., claimant, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a good and sufficient bond, conditioned in part that the good portion be separated from the bad portion and the latter destroyed.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14812. Adulteration and misbranding of macaroni. U. S. v. 25 Boxes of Macaroni, et al. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 21213, 21214, 21215. I. S. Nos. 13407-x, 13410-x, 13415-x. S. Nos. E-5822, E-5825, E-5838.)**

On August 4, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 114 boxes of macaroni, remaining in the original unbroken packages in

part at Bridgeport, Conn., and in part at New Haven, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the De Martini Macaroni Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., in various consignments between the approximate dates of June 7 and July 10, 1926, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Tucco Brand Bologna Style Macaroni Artificially Colored" (or "Tagliatelle Medie Bologna Style Macaroni Artificially Colored \* \* \* Tucco Brand") and was further labeled, "De Martini Macaroni Company, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that it was colored in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was an imitation of another article.

On December 16, 1926, the De Martini Macaroni Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels and having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bonds totaling \$250, conditioned in part that it be relabeled to bear the statement "Imitation Egg Paste Artificially Colored and Contains No Eggs."

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14813. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. F. W. Brode Corp. Plea of guilty. Fine and costs, \$50. (F. & D. No. 19339. I. S. No. 9051-v.)**

On February 14, 1925, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the F. W. Brode Corp., Memphis, Tenn., alleging shipment by said company, in the name of the Blytheville Cotton Oil Co., in violation of the food and drugs act as amended, on or about January 21, 1924, from Blytheville, Ark., into the State of Tennessee, of a quantity of cottonseed meal which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was invoiced as "Cotton Seed Meal, Owl 41%."

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it contained 38.4 per cent protein.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance deficient in protein, in that it contained less than 41 per cent of protein, had been substituted for Owl brand cottonseed meal containing 41 per cent of protein, which the said article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, cottonseed meal containing 41 per cent of protein. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On October 7, 1926, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a penalty in the amount of \$50 in lieu of fine and costs.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14814. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 300 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. No. 20963. I. S. Nos. 6771-x, 6772-x. S. No. E-5689.)**

On or about March 27, 1926, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 300 sacks of cottonseed meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Tallahassee, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped by the International Vegetable Oil Co., Savannah, Ga., February 25, 1926, and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Florida, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Bright Second Class Cotton Seed Meal \* \* \* Guaranteed Analysis Ammonia \* \* \* 7%."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the labels thereon represented that it consisted in part of 7 per cent by volume of ammonia, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not contain 7 per cent of ammonia.

On April 24, 1926, the International Vegetable Oil Co., Inc., Savannah, Ga., having appeared as claimant for the property, a decree was entered, ordering the product released to the said claimant upon the execution of a bond in the sum of \$100, conditioned in part that the product be properly relabeled.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14815. Adulteration of walnut halves. U. S. v. 200 Cases of Walnut Halves. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21381. I. S. No. 7588-x. S. No. E-5902.)**

On November 18, 1926, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 200 cases of walnut halves, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by De Fernel & Co., from Bordeaux, France, October 7, 1926, and transported from a foreign country into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On December 16, 1926, the Bennett Day Importing Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum \$3,000, conditioned in part that the nuts be sorted, and the bad portion denatured or destroyed.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14816. Adulteration and misbranding of jelly. U. S. v. 38 Dozen Jars of Jelly. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21148. I. S. No. 5495-x. S. No. E-5792.)**

On June 24, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 38 dozen jars of jelly, shipped on May 4, 1926, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Gibbs Preserving Co., Baltimore, Md., and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Apple Pectin Jelly Strawberry Flavor."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance, an imitation fruit jelly containing added tartaric acid and mixed and colored in a manner whereby damage or inferiority was concealed, had been mixed and packed with the said article so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Apple Pectin Jelly Strawberry Flavor," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and in that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On December 20, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14817. Adulteration of canned corn. U. S. v. 661 Cases of Canned Corn. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 20673. I. S. No. 1400-x. S. No. C-5033.)**

On or about November 30, 1925, the United States attorney for the District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 661 cases of canned corn, remaining in the original unbroken packages at South Bend, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped by the New Hartford Canning Co., Pennellville, N. Y., July 13, 1925, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Indiana, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled

in part: (Can) "Summer Brand Golden Sweet Corn \* \* \* New Hartford Canning Co. New Hartford, N. Y."

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that a substance, saccharin, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, the effect of which was to substitute, wholly or in part, corn of an inferior grade and quality, and damage and destroy its usefulness as food; and in that saccharin had been mixed with the article in such manner as to damage the same and conceal inferiority, as a result of which the said corn had been rendered injurious to health.

On December 20, 1926, the New Hartford Canning Co., Ltd., New Hartford, claimant, having admitted the material allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,700, conditioned in part that it not be transported in interstate commerce except for the purpose of being returned to the manufacturing establishment of claimant, and not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the Federal food and drugs act, or the laws of any State, Territory, District, or insular possession of the United States which prohibit the use of saccharin in like products for human consumption.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14818. Misbranding of potatoes. U. S. v. 353 Sacks, et al., of Potatoes. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. Nos. 21446, 21455, 21456. I. S. Nos. 603-x, 12644-x, 12645-x. S. Nos. W-2053, W-2055, W-2056.)

On December 8, 15, and 16, 1926, respectively, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 1,043 sacks of potatoes, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Stockton, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Frawley-Clark Co., in part from Woodland, Wash., and in part from Vancouver, Wash., in various consignments on the respective dates of November 2 and December 1, 1926, and transported from the State of Washington into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Blue Diamond Brand F C Co., Northern Grown U. S. No. 1 Burbanks Frawley-Clark Co., Inc., Portland, Ore."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the statement "U. S. No. 1," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On December 18, 1926, the Frawley-Clark Co., Inc., Portland, Oreg., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bonds totaling \$1,900, conditioned in part that it be made to conform with the provisions of the law under the direction of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14819. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 8 Cases of Butter. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 17574. I. S. No. 2233-v. S. No. E-4417.)

On June 23, 1923, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 8 cases of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from Union City, Ind., June 7, 1923, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Pure Creamery Butter."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that a substance deficient in milk fat and high in moisture had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for the said article, for the further reason that excessive water had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and

strength and had been substituted in part for the said article, and for the further reason that a valuable constituent, butterfat, had been abstracted.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Pure Creamery Butter," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On September 22, 1923, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14820. Adulteration and misbranding of chocolate coating. U. S. v. 5 Cases of Chocolate Coating. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 17571. I. S. No. 2228-v. S. No. E-4412.)**

On June 23, 1923, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5 cases of chocolate coating, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Buffalo, N. Y., consigned by the Handy Chocolate Co., Springfield, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped from Springfield, Mass., on or about April 28, 1923, and transported from the State of Massachusetts into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Handy's New Light Chocolate Coating Springfield, Mass. U. S. A."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance containing excessive shells and added mineral matter had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Chocolate Coating," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that it was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On November 9, 1923, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14821. Misbranding of Kopp's. U. S. v. 49 Bottles, et al., of Kopp's. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 20476, 20477. S. Nos. E-5502, E-5503.)**

On October 9, 1925, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 535 half-ounce bottles, 579 one and one-half-ounce bottles, and 112 four-ounce bottles, of Kopp's, at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Kopp's Baby's Friend Co., York, Pa., in various consignments, June 7, 1924, and February 4 and May 13, 1925, respectively, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Circular) "Teething This is usually a trying and critical experience in baby's career. The swollen and congested gums are very painful and if this pain continues it causes extreme nervousness, the child becomes restless and fretful, there is indigestion which causes either diarrhoea or constipation, vomiting, in many cases, high fever and sometimes convulsions. A Teething Baby is a Nervous Baby and is more likely to contract Colds, Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, Whooping Cough, and other baby ailments, and is less able to withstand them. In fact, many a case of illness in an infant that in itself could be controlled, when complicated with Teething, becomes a very grave affair. It is therefore very important that teething be made as painless as possible \* \* \* Kopp's is manufactured by The Kopp's Baby's Friend Co. Successors to Mrs. J. A. Kopp," (French) "During dentition use this remedy regularly morning and evening," (German) "In the coming of the teeth it should be taken regularly morning and evening," (Spanish) "During dentition it should be used regularly night and morning," (Italian) "During dentition it is to be given to the little ones once morning and evening regularly," (bottle label) "for child 1 week old \* \* \* Dose to be repeated in 2 or 3 hours if necessary to relieve pain \* \* \* Kopp's Alcohol About 8½ Per Cent Sulphate of Morphine ¼ Grain Per Ounce, Besides

Other Medicinal Ingredients Made By The Kopp's Baby's Friend Co. Successors to Mrs. J. A. Kopp," (carton) "Kopp's Alcohol About 8½ Per Cent. Sulphate of Morphine ½ Grain Per Ounce Besides Other Medicinal Ingredients The Kopp's Baby's Friend Co. Successors to Mrs. J. A. Kopp \* \* \* Kopp's The Kopp's Baby's Friend Co. Successors to Mrs. J. A. Kopp Kopp's Made by The Kopp's Baby's Friend Co. Successors to Mrs. J. A. Kopp," (folder accompanying portion of product) "Kopp's Remedies for Babies and Children Kopp's Baby's Friend 20c, 40c, 75c Used by thousands of mothers in all parts of the world for Colic, Diarrhoea and Teething."

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of morphine sulphate, alcohol, sugar, water, and flavoring and coloring materials.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded, in that the above-quoted statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On November 4, 1925, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14822. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. One Carload of Apples. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21333. I. S. No. 12610-x. S. No. C-3038.)**

On October 16, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one carload of apples, at Lexington, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Bancroft Realty Co., from Clifton, Colo., on or about October 10, 1926, and transported from the State of Colorado into the State of Nebraska, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in violation of paragraph 5 of section 7 of the said act, in that it contained an added poisonous ingredient, to wit, arsenic trioxide, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On or about November 17, 1926, John Shada, Lexington, Nebr., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree of condemnation and forfeiture, judgment was entered, finding the product adulterated, and it was ordered by the court that the said product be released to the claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned that it not be sold or otherwise disposed of until inspected by a representative of this department. The said decree provided further that the claimant cause the apples to be washed or wiped, or subjected to any process which would satisfactorily remove therefrom the added deleterious ingredient.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14823. Adulteration and misbranding of walnuts. U. S. v. 42 Sacks of Walnuts. Decree entered, adjudging product adulterated and misbranded, and ordering its release under bond. (F. & D. No. 21353. I. S. No. 10962-x. S. No. W-2036.)**

On October 30, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of New Mexico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 42 sacks of walnuts, at Dawson, N. Mex., alleging that the article had been shipped by Roy Hill, Arlington, Calif., October 20, 1926, and transported from the State of California into the State of New Mexico, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

On November 23, 1926, the Phelps Dodge Mercantile Co., Dawson, N. Mex., having appeared as claimant for the property, a decree was entered, adjudging the product adulterated and misbranded and ordering that it be released

to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,500, in conformity with section 10 of the act. The decree further ordered that the product not be sold or otherwise disposed of until resorted and the good portion relabeled, and that the unfit portion be destroyed.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14824. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 98 Cases, et al., of Canned Salmon. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 17382. I. S. No. 6650-v. S. No. C-3950.)**

On March 21 and 22, 1923, respectively, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 398 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages in various lots at Marion, Harrisburg, and Mount Vernon, Ill., respectively, consigned by the Griffith-Durney Co., Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from Seattle, Wash., into the State of Illinois, on or about October 10, 1922, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Klawack \* \* \* Alaska Pink Salmon North Pacific Trading And Packing Company, San Francisco, Calif."

Adulteration of the articles was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On September 20, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14825. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 24 Cases and 21 Cases of Salmon. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 17502, 17503. I. S. No. 6655-v. S. No. C-3953.)**

On March 29, 1923, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 45 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages in part at Marion, Ill., and in part at Harrisburg, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from St. Louis, Mo., into the State of Illinois, on or about March 25, 1923, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Aviation Brand Fresh Alaska Chum Salmon Packed By North Pacific Trading And Packing Company Klawack Alaska San Francisco, Cal."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed or putrid animal substance.

On September 20, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14826. Misbranding of Moorite mineral powder. U. S. v. 61 Packages, et al., of Moorite Mineral Powder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21055. I. S. No. 798-x. S. No. W-1960.)**

On May 5, 1926, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 126 packages of Moorite mineral powder, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Pittsburg, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Moorite Products Co., from Seattle, Wash., September 26, 1925, and transported from the State of Washington into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it consisted of clay.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the following statements borne on the labels, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the results claimed: (Carton) "Contains wonderful Healing Properties, and when prop-

erly applied equal the best Medicinal Springs \* \* \* Take \* \* \* in any quantity the system may require \* \* \* especially recommended for the treatment of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Neuritis, Indigestion, Stomach Trouble, Kidney and Liver Trouble, Catarrh, Varicose Veins, Burns, Scalds, in fact, all inflamed conditions \* \* \* Purifies the Blood Aids Digestion Eliminates Bowel and Stomach Gases Relieves Aches and Pains Unequalled for Scalds and Burns," (circular) "For Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Liver, Indigestion, Seasickness, Blood Disorders and other bodily ailments \* \* \* For Treatment Of Rheumatism, Blood Poisoning, Bruises, Cuts, Inflammations, Swellings, Erysipelas, Varicose Veins, Pleurisy, Neuritis, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sores, Ulcers, and Sprains \* \* \* In massaging Varicose Veins always rub toward the heart. Ulcers Or Broken Veins \* \* \* For Boils And Carbuncles \* \* \* For Eczema, Skin Eruptions, Hives, Rashes \* \* \* For Congested Lungs, Pneumonia, Chest Colds \* \* \* For Burns or Scalds \* \* \* open sore or wound \* \* \* For \* \* \* Bunions, Corns, Callouses \* \* \* use \* \* \* until there is relief. For Hemorrhoids or Piles \* \* \* For Constipation \* \* \* In severe cases use \* \* \* as Enema or injection \* \* \* For Female Weakness \* \* \* Pyorrhea."

On July 1, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14827. Misbranding of Brooten's Kelp ore and Brooten's Kelp ore liquid. U. S. v. 7 Dozen Large Size and 8 Dozen Trial Size Packages of Brooten's Kelp Ore, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 21072 to 21079, incl. I. S. Nos. 10528-x, 10684-x, 10685-x, 10689-x. S. Nos. W-1972, W-1973, W-1974, W-1975.)**

On May 13 and 15, 1926, respectively, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels, and on May 20, 1926, amended libels in certain instances, praying seizure and condemnation of 7 dozen large size packages and 10 dozen trial size packages of Brooten's Kelp ore, and 9¼ dozen packages of Brooten's Kelp ore liquid, remaining in the original unbroken packages in various lots at Seattle, Wash., and Tacoma, Wash., respectively, consigned by the Kelp Ore Remedies Corp., from Portland, Oreg., in part March 24, 1926, and in part March 30, 1926, alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce from Portland, Oreg., into the State of Washington, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of each article showed that the Brooten's Kelp ore was a shale-like clay containing iron and aluminum sulphates and a trace of sulphur, and the Brooten's Kelp ore liquid was an aqueous solution of iron and aluminum sulphates with traces of calcium magnesium and potassium salts.

It was alleged in substance in the libels that the articles were misbranded, in that the following statements borne on the labels: (Kelp ore, large size carton) "'Natures Health Gift \* \* \* valuable medicinal properties \* \* \* wonderful values \* \* \* Natures Health Gift \* \* \* curative properties proven to exist in this ore \* \* \* to restore health \* \* \* For stomach trouble, gravel in kidneys, hardening of the arteries and high blood pressure, sugar diabetes, and some others \* \* \* For rheumatism, cataracts, blood poison, syphilis, cancers, tumors, or if your case is so serious," (Kelp ore, trial size carton) "'Nature's Health Gift \* \* \* For the Treatment of Stomach Trouble Hardening Of The Arteries Kidney And Bladder Trouble Goitre Diabetes A Tonic for General Run-down Conditions \* \* \* Stomach Trouble \* \* \* Hardening of the Arteries \* \* \* Diabetes," (Kelp ore, booklet) "Curative Powers \* \* \* the Ore \* \* \* is \* \* \* a vitalizer for all animals \* \* \* treating all constitutional diseases \* \* \* cancer \* \* \* constitutional diseases \* \* \* are all of old inherited (virus) nature \* \* \* the Ore \* \* \* is the only thing that will cleanse a person's blood and build up the bone and gristle system," (Kelp ore, testimonials) "Cured by drinking the ore water \* \* \* had sugar diabetes \* \* \* was waiting for the last hour to come \* \* \* Heard of 'Brooten's Kelp Ore,' and began to drink \* \* \* solutions of it. He began to get better health from the first day \* \* \* He has enjoyed the best of health for six years \* \* \* badly frozen \* \* \* my

thumb \* \* \* did not seem able to heal \* \* \* sent \* \* \* Kelp Ore with instructions how to use it, and in three weeks my thumb was entirely healed. This thumb had been bandaged every day for 38 years and I had very little hope left ever to cure it. \* \* \* I think this cure very remarkable \* \* \* A cancer \* \* \* on his cheek \* \* \* for two years \* \* \* took him \* \* \* some Kelp Ore to try, which he did, and in a very short time \* \* \* healed over and he is now entirely well \* \* \* I was suffering with sugar diabetes \* \* \* I took his treatment for four days and in that time sugar was gone \* \* \* Wonderful treatment \* \* \* Now I am drinking 'Kelp Ore' every day. \* \* \* recommend it for skin diseases \* \* \* had an infection on my face for years \* \* \* I tried Brooten's Kelp Ore and it healed like magic in a very short time and never returned \* \* \* my arm was burned bad \* \* \* started to swell up and began to pain something awful. A red streak began to come up the arm, my fever was 104 and blood poison had started in \* \* \* bathed my arm in \* \* \* solution \* \* \* had no more pain and took up my work the next day \* \* \* Kelp Ore is worth its weight in gold \* \* \* Mineral is the best blood builder \* \* \* sugar diabetes of the worst form \* \* \* first dose started me on a better way, and in less than one week I was out of bed \* \* \* I am using this mineral for acid in my system and it has done a world of good \* \* \* I was suffering with sugar diabetes and am cured, and was almost blind from cataracts on my eyes and was cured in 12 days \* \* \* I was suffering with sugar diabetes, and was given up \* \* \* My toes were turning black, and I could not walk any more. I began taking Kelp Ore and in a little while could walk \* \* \* I am cured and am enjoying the best of health \* \* \* a remedy that is doing wonders in curing many diseases \* \* \* wonderful healing power \* \* \* I was suffering with indigestion and gas on my stomach \* \* \* have been using the water I am not bothered with gas \* \* \* suffering with cancerous tumors. She commenced using the water \* \* \* was much better \* \* \* Five tumors had come from her, and she claimed it had done wonders for her. \* \* \* If you are suffering with stomach or kidney troubles you can take treatment at home by sending for a pound of ore \* \* \* help on the road to health \* \* \* For Stomach Trouble \* \* \* Hardening Of The Arteries and High Blood Pressure \* \* \* Sugar Diabetes (Millitus) \* \* \* Diabetes (Insipidus) \* \* \* Poulitce for Pneumonia, Colds or High Fever. \* \* \* When bran and graham bread and fat meats are used as food, and solution of Kelp Ore Extracts for drinks after meals there forms a vitamine in the stomach and puts the stomach on an alkali base, which leads to cure and perfect health. \* \* \* cured \* \* \* if you put poison into your system faster than the Kelp Ore can extract it you are not going to get well. \* \* \* a cure. Vitality \* \* \* the best mineral water in the world," (Kelp ore liquid, bottle) "Nature's Health Gift \* \* \* For the Treatment of Stomach Trouble Hardening Of The Arteries Goitre Kidney and Bladder Trouble Diabetes. A Tonic for General Run-down Conditions \* \* \* used in the treatment of Rheumatism, Blood Poison, Cataracts, Syphilis, Cancer and Tumors. If your case is serious \* \* \* Stomach Trouble \* \* \* Hardening of the Arteries \* \* \* Diabetes," (display card accompanying portion of Kelp ore liquid) "Nature's Health Gift \* \* \* A Marvelous Medicine For The Treatment Of Kidney and Bladder Trouble, Ulcerated Stomach, Diabetes, Goitre, High Blood Pressure and Kindred Ailments As a Tonic in all Run-Down Conditions It is Unsurpassed," (circular accompanying portion of Kelp ore liquid) "Wonderful Results \* \* \* 'Natures Health Gift \* \* \* The Century's Greatest Medical Discovery \* \* \* Many remarkable results achieved in the treatment of disease \* \* \* Great good that is being done through the agency of this remarkable discovery \* \* \* utilized in the treatment of disease \* \* \* people \* \* \* suffering from the ravages of one ailment or another \* \* \* Results heretofore unheard of \* \* \* oasis of health \* \* \* health camp \* \* \* healed in mind and body \* \* \* wonderful discovery \* \* \* available to the thousands of sufferers \* \* \* remarkable kelp ore remedies \* \* \* marvelous medicine \* \* \* great curative powers \* \* \* great medicinal compound \* \* \* wondrous formula \* \* \* thousands of the ailing \* \* \* its great healing virtue \* \* \* wonderful remedial effects \* \* \* marvelous medicine \* \* \* in the treatment of kidney trouble in its many forms, stomach trouble especially

where ulcers are present, hardening of the arteries, rheumatism, goitre, skin and all constitutional ailments; in the treatment of diabetes (militus) sugar. Astounding results have been achieved and many have claimed and proven complete recovery. Cancer in its several forms, tumors, etc., have been successfully treated at the sanitarium \* \* \* For Stomach Trouble \* \* \* Hardening Of The Arteries and High Blood Pressure \* \* \* Sugar Diabetes (Militus) \* \* \* Diabetes (Insidus) \* \* \* Poultice for pneumonia, cold or high fever. \* \* \* When bran and graham bread and fat meats are used as food, and solution of Kelp Ore Extracts for drinks after meals there forms a vitamine in the stomach and puts the stomach on an alkali base, which leads to cure and perfect health. \* \* \* cured \* \* \* if you put poison into your system faster than the Kelp Ore can extract it you are not going to get well \* \* \* a cure. Vitality," were false and fraudulent, since the said articles contained no ingredients or combinations thereof capable of producing the effects claimed.

On December 6, 14, and 15, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14828. Misbranding of crackers. U. S. v. 71 Dozen Packages of Vanilla Waferettes, et al. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture entered. Products released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21199. I. S. Nos. 7468-x, 7469-x, 7470-x, 7471-x. S. No. E-5815.)**

On July 24, 1926, the United States attorney for the Western District of North Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 71 dozen packages of vanilla waferettes, 36 dozen packages of soda crackers, 40 dozen packages of biscuit, and 47 dozen packages of milk biscuit, at Greensboro, N. C., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Frank E. Block Co., from Atlanta, Ga., July 3, 1926, and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of North Carolina, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The articles were labeled, variously: "Vanilla Waferette The Kennesaw Brand Frank E. Block Co., Atlanta. Contents Average 24 Biscuit 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  Ounces"; "Block's Block Soda Crackers Salted Frank E. Block Co. Atlanta Net Weight 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  Ounces"; "Block's Kennesaw Biscuit Frank E. Block Co. Atlanta. Contents Average 22 Biscuit, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  Ounces"; "Block Milk Biscuit Contents Average 24 Biscuit, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  Ounces Frank E. Block Company Manufacturers The Kennesaw Brands Atlanta, Ga."

It was alleged in the libel that the articles were misbranded, in that the statements, "Contents Average 24 Biscuit 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  Ounces," "Net Weight 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  Ounces," "Contents Average 22 Biscuit, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  Ounces," and "Contents Average 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  Ounces," borne on the labels of the respective products, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, in that the products were short of the weight specified on the several labels, and in the case of the vanilla waferettes and the Kennesaw biscuit, were short of the number specified on the label. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the articles were in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly stated on the outside of the packages.

On August 25, 1926, the Frank E. Block Co., Atlanta, Ga., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a good and sufficient bond, conditioned in part that they be repacked and relabeled under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14829. Misbranding of Gordon's antiseptic. U. S. v. 24 Bottles of Gordon's Antiseptic. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20446. I. S. No. 3501-x. S. No. C-4822.)**

On September 21, 1925, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24 bottles of Gordon's antiseptic, remaining in the original packages at Ashland, Ky., consigned by the G. M. Gordon Drug Co., from Dallas,

Tex., April 24, 1925, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from Dallas, Tex. into the State of Kentucky, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it consisted of bismuth subgallate, magnesium oxide, charcoal, glycerin, water, and a trace of phenol.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the following statements borne on the labels, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent since it contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label and carton) "Antiseptic For the Stomach and Bowels Intended to Assist Nature in relieving \* \* \* Indigestion or Dyspepsia \* \* \* Ulcerated Conditions, Nausea, Vomiting \* \* \* 3 doses a day will soon Convince you of its merit," (carton) "intended to give relief in stomach and bowel troubles. If you have a sore, ulcerated condition of the stomach and can only eat raw eggs or milk, we insist that you give our medicine a trial," (circular) "Do You Eat What You Like? Is Your Stomach Well And Your Digestion Good? Or do you have Dyspepsia, Constipation, Indigestion, \* \* \* Headache, Halitosis, Inability to Retain Food, Ulcers or Catarrhal Condition of the Stomach and Bowels? Gordon's Antiseptic is a Stomach Medicine praised by those who use it. \* \* \* If you are now on a milk diet \* \* \* give Gordon's Antiseptic a trial and be convinced of its merits. The health of every individual, to a great extent, depends upon the proper working of the digestive organs, for it is the food properly digested and prepared for assimilation that builds tissue and makes one strong. The common symptoms of a disordered stomach are lack of appetite, more or less nausea, coated tongue, bad taste, a feeling of fullness or burning in the pit of the stomach \* \* \* bowels generally constipated, and gas in the stomach and bowels due to fermentation of undigested food. \* \* \* Internal ulcers and inflammations require the use of an antiseptic the same as external. A few days' treatment with Gordon's Antiseptic \* \* \* will convince you of its value in treating internal soreness, ulcers and inflammations of any kind."

On May 13, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14830. Adulteration and misbranding of canned tomato puree. U. S. v. 999 Cases and 999 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20833. I. S. Nos. 2031-x, 2032-x. S. No. C-4944.)**

On February 8, 1926, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1,998 cases of tomato puree, at Cincinnati, Ohio, consigned by the Taylorsville Canning Co., Taylorsville, Ind., in part from Taylorsville, Ind., on November 13, 1925, and in part from Columbus, Ind., on November 20, 1925, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from the State of Indiana into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. One shipment of the article was in cases bearing the can label with the statement "11 Ozs." crossed out and rubber stamped "6 Lbs." The cans in said portion were labeled in part: "Recess Brand Tomato Puree Contents 11 Ozs. Strictly High Grade Packed By The Esterman, Verkamp Co., Cincinnati, O." The other shipment of the article was in cases labeled in part: "Recess Brand No. 10 Tomato Puree Packed for the Recess Co., Cincinnati, Ohio." The cans in the latter portion were unlabeled.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

Misbranding was alleged with respect to one shipment of the article for the reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, and was not in correct form. Misbranding of the article in said shipment was further alleged for the reason that the label stated it was packed by Esterman, Verkamp Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, when it was not.

On June 7, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14831. Adulteration of catsup. U. S. v. 121 Cases of Catsup. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 21237. I. S. No. 3356-x. S. No. C-5200.)

On August 18, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 121 cases of catsup, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Ziegler Canning & Preserving Co., from Muscatine, Iowa, April 9, 1926, and transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Pearl City Catsup \* \* \* Ziegler Canning & Preserving Co. Muscatine, Iowa."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On November 11, 1926, the Ziegler Canning & Preserving Co., Muscatine, Iowa, having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the forfeiture and condemnation of the product, and the court having found that the allegations of the libel were true, a decree was entered, ordering that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that the good and bad portions be separated under the supervision of this department and that it not be sold or disposed of in violation of law.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14832. Misbranding of Allfood with radium. U. S. v. 5 Gross Boxes of Allfood With Radium. Product released under bond to be relabeled.** (F. & D. No. 21197. I. S. Nos. 11001-x, 10897-x. S. No. W-1997.)

On or about July 28, 1926, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5 gross boxes of Allfood with radium, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Allfood Laboratories, from Denver, Colo., on or about May 29, 1926, and transported from the State of Colorado into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it consisted of about 86 per cent milk sugar and 14 per cent water insoluble material comprising mainly talc, mineral matter, and a small amount of animal glandular tissue. Each tablet contained about 0.09 milligram of radium.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Box label) "You Look Younger You Feel Younger Aids you to develop stronger Brain, Nerves and Body. Keeps old from feeling old by supplying food to Brain, Nerves and Blood \* \* \* is the feeding of the necessary salts the blood and body needs to make healthy, normal man, woman or child. \* \* \* If you are run down from any cause, you need Allfood," (circular) "Greatest Tonic Pure Blood And Strength Maker Yet Produced Makes You Look Younger Makes You Feel Younger A Few Facts As To Glands and Their Function \* \* \* A Few Facts On Radium Used In Medicine \* \* \* any radio-active food, such as is the Radio-active Allfood, must assuredly be of wonderful benefit to the men and women who have lost strength, who are diseased in body, who have abnormal tissue growths, or who are run down and tired or with old age \* \* \* Whether you are a man or woman you must have the correct elements in the food you take or you get tired, nervous and all run down. You will be slow in picking up your strength after a sickness or overwork, and it just seems you can not get to feeling good again.

Everything bothers you and you try to rest but this does not do any good, and every time you exercise or go out you catch cold quickly. Always seem to have a cold and nothing will break it up. Allfood helps to eliminate and overcome all these troubles, because it is the salts the blood needs to be healthy and keep healthy \* \* \* The correct feeding will bring back the vigor and feeling of real living to you and keep you from disease by building up the resisting forces of the body and giving to the blood the correct elements it needs to make healthy brain, nerves and body. If Allfood is taken 2 to 3 before meals it will aid in the elimination from your body all diseases and the effects they have had on your body. They will make old feel younger and happier, and make the young stronger and healthier. \* \* \* is based on the amount of waste that takes place each day \* \* \* The child who has no life and who is below normal in brain, body and health from any cause, either disease or the fact that their food does not contain the elements to bring them back to normal health in both brain and body. They may be getting this food but it is insoluble and does not reach the blood and therefore does no good and diseases can enter the body because the resisting forces are down. The child is over-size, or is destructive, cannot be controlled, is wayward; may seem bright, but just cannot be good though they try. All such children can be made normal by proper food and care and be happier, stronger and more contented. It aids and helps all diseases, whether from worry or overwork or effects of some disease. \* \* \* For grown-ups, take two to three tablets before meals and at bed time until feeling better, which is usually in three to six days, then taken two before meals. As Allfood is harmless and not a drug, it is good to take more doses to start on and if for any reason, such as extra work or worry, you should feel badly again, take bigger doses and oftener, until feeling normal again. If you take enough they will do the work. If you have neuritis, or there was a paralytic condition and had pain when the spell came on you are very apt to have pains again for a few days as the nerves come back to normal life and feeling. If so, keep it up and you will get over the trouble as it is a good sign. In A Nut Shell It makes and keeps men and women healthy. It makes the weak feel stronger and younger by feeding the food that is necessary to keep the blood in a normal, healthy condition; It aids in the development and growth of children. It aids in developing strong brain, nerves and body. Try it in nervousness, tired, run-down condition: high blood pressure, hardened blood vessels, diabetes, stomach, liver, and lungs; effects of influenza or pneumonia; hot flashes; in fact, if you feel bad in any way, take it. It aids in removing and prevention of goitre in young women and girls. It aids in removing and prevention of pimples in young boys and girls. \* \* \* for tired, run-down feeling. \* \* \* You Feel Younger \* \* \* You'r Tired Try A Box." Misbranding was, alleged for the further reason that the name "Allfood With Radium," was misleading, in that the tablets were not all food, even without the radium.

On January 17, 1927, W. S. Townsend, Los Angeles, Calif., having appeared as claimant for the property, and the product having been relabeled to comply with the law, a decree was entered, ordering that it be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and that the bond theretofore filed be exonerated.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14833. Adulteration and misbranding of cinchona compound tincture, cinchona alkaloids elixir, and ipecac sirup. U. S. v. Felborn Pharmacal Co., Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$300. (F. & D. No. 21551. I. S. Nos. 7981-x, 7982-x, 7983-x.)**

On December 17, 1926, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Felborn Pharmacal Co., Inc., a corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about December 1, 1925, from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, of quantities of cinchona compound tincture, cinchona alkaloids elixir, and ipecac sirup which were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled in part, variously: "Tincture Cinchona Compound U. S. P." or "Elixir Of Cinchona Alk. Elixir Calisaya N. F." or "Syrup Of Ipecac U. S. P." and were further

labeled, "Manufactured True To Label Felborn Pharmacal Co., Inc. Brooklyn, N. Y."

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of samples of the articles showed that the cinchona compound tincture yielded not more than 0.247 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 mls, which is less than  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the minimum requirement of the United States Pharmacopœia; the cinchona alkaloid elixir calisaya contained ingredients other than those prescribed in the National Formulary, namely, acetone (1.1 per cent by volume) and peppermint oil; the ipecac sirup yielded less than 1.26 grams of ether soluble alkaloids of ipecac per 1,000 milliliters, namely, not more than 1.104 grams of the ether-soluble alkaloids of ipecac per 1,000 milliliters, which is less than the minimum requirement of the pharmacopœia.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the articles were adulterated, in that they were sold under and by names recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or the National Formulary, as the case might be, and differed from the standard of strength as determined by the tests laid down in said pharmacopœia or National Formulary, in that the cinchona compound tincture yielded not more than 0.247 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 mls, whereas the pharmacopœia provided that it should yield not less than 0.4 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 mls; the cinchona alkaloids elixir contained ingredients not prescribed by the National Formulary, namely, acetone and peppermint oil; the ipecac sirup yielded not more than 1.104 grams of the ether-soluble alkaloids of ipecac per 1,000 milliliters, whereas the pharmacopœia provided that each 1,000 milliliters of ipecac sirup should contain 70 milliliters of fluidextract of ipecac and that 100 mls of fluidextract of ipecac should yield not less than 1.8 grams of the ether-soluble alkaloids of ipecac, so that 1,000 milliliters of ipecac sirup should yield not less than  $\frac{70}{100}$  of 1.8 grams, i. e., 1.26 grams of the ether-soluble alkaloids of ipecac; and the standard of strength, quality and purity of the articles was not declared on the label thereof.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that the statements, "Tincture Cinchona Compound U. S. P.," "Elixir Of Cinchona Alk. Elixir Calisaya N. F.," and "Syrup Of Ipecac, U. S. P.," borne on the respective labels, together with the statement, "Manufactured True To Label," borne on all the labels, were false and misleading, in that the said statements represented that the articles were of the standard defined and prescribed for said articles in the United States Pharmacopœia, or the National Formulary, as the case might be, and that they were manufactured true to label, whereas they were not of the standard defined and prescribed in the said pharmacopœia or National Formulary, and were not manufactured true to said labels.

On January 17, 1927, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$300.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture*.

**14834. Adulteration of walnuts. U. S. v. 293 Bags of Walnuts. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.**  
(F. & D. No. 21411. I. S. No. 14358-x. S. No. C-5256.)

On November 24, 1926, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 293 bags of walnuts, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped by J. Shaw, from St. Johns Park, N. Y., September 16, 1926, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Michigan, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed or putrid vegetable substance.

On December 10, 1926, the Standard Fruit Co., Detroit, Mich., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment was entered, finding that the product should be condemned and forfeited, and it was ordered by the court that the said product be released to the claimant upon the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned that it be salvaged by sorting out and destroying the decomposed nuts under the supervision of the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture*.

**14835. Adulteration of canned stringless beans. U. S. v. 36 Cases of Canned Stringless Beans. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21198. I. S. No. 5068-x. S. No. E-5818.)**

On July 27, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 36 cases of canned stringless beans, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Fairview Canning Co., from Lockport, N. Y., on or about May 4, 1926, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Evanhook Brand \* \* \* Cut Refugee Tender Stringless Beans Distributors Evan W. Hook & Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed vegetable substance.

On November 23, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14836. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 3,634 Cases, et al., of Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21419. I. S. Nos. 10845-x, 57-x. S. No. W-2051.)**

On December 31, 1926, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10,141 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from the Territory of Alaska into the State of California, by the Naknek Packing Co., Bristol Bay, Alaska, arriving at San Francisco on or about August 20, 1926, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Fram Brand" (or "Jack Frost Brand" or "Deep Sea Brand") "\* \* \* Salmon \* \* \* Packed By Naknek Packing Co."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On January 26, 1927, the Naknek Packing Co., Bristol Bay, Alaska, having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$40,360, conditioned in part that it be made to conform with the law under the direction of and to the satisfaction of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14837. Adulteration and misbranding of meat and bone scrap. U. S. v. 100 Sacks of Meat & Bone Scrap. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21459. I. S. No. 11860-x. S. No. E-5915.)**

On December 15, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 100 sacks of meat and bone scrap, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Walkersville, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Berg Co., from Philadelphia, Pa., on or about September 14, 1926, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Berg's 50% Protein Poultry Meat & Bone Scrap Guaranteed Analysis Min. Protein 50.00% \* \* \* Max. Fiber 2.00% \* \* \* Manufactured By The Berg Company Incorporated. Philadelphia, Pa."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance deficient in protein and containing excessive fiber and cottonseed hulls had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements "50% Protein \* \* \* Meat & Bone Scrap Guaranteed Analysis Min. Protein 50.00% \* \* \* Max. Fiber 2.00%," borne on the label, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On January 5, 1927, the Berg Co., Philadelphia, Pa., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it not be sold or disposed of until relabeled to show its contents, and inspected and approved by a representative of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14838. Misbranding of cottonseed cake. U. S. v. 500 Sacks of Misbranded Cottonseed Cake. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21488. I. S. No. 15190-x. S. No. W-2064.)**

On or about December 23, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 500 sacks of misbranded cottonseed cake, at Pilot Rock, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Coleman Cotton Oil Mill, from Coleman, Tex., on or about December 6, 1926, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Oregon, in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "'Army' Brand Cotton Seed Cake And Meal \* \* \* Guaranteed Analysis Protein, not less than 43% Louis Tobian & Co. Dallas, Texas."

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the statement on the label, "Protein, not less than 43%," was in violation of section 8 of the act, general paragraph and paragraphs 2 and 4, in that the said statement was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On December 27, 1926, Wood-Baxter & Co. having appeared as claimants for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimants upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it not be sold or otherwise disposed of until relabeled in a manner satisfactory to this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14839. Misbranding of sweet toasted almonds. U. S. v. 3 Cases, et al., of Almonds. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 21319, 21320. I. S. Nos. 11047-x, 11048-x. S. Nos. W-2028, W-2029.)**

On October 8, 1926, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 8 cases of almonds, remaining in the original unbroken packages in part at Everett, Wash., and in part at Bellingham, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the California Almond & Nuts Products Co., from Long Beach, Calif., September 24, 1926, and transported from the State of California into the State of Washington, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Retail package) "All Sweet Toasted Almonds from California. A Product Of California Almond Confections Company Long Beach, California Net Weight 1 Ounce."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was short weight and was misbranded, in that the statement "Net Weight 1 Ounce," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On January 11, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14840. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 3,625 Cases of Pink Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21502. I. S. No. 980-x. S. No. W-2079.)**

On December 24, 1926, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3,625 cases of canned salmon, remaining unsold at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pacific American Fisheries, from Katalla, Alaska, August 21, 1923, and had been transported from the Territory of Alaska into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On January 24, 1927, the Buttnick Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wash., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$10,000, conditioned in part that it be reconditioned under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14841. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 377 Cases of Canned Salmon. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21301. I. S. No. 10538-x. S. No. W-2023.)**

On October 13, 1926, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 377 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Northwestern Fisheries Co., from Nushagak, Alaska, August 1, 1926, and transported from the Territory of Alaska into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Imperial Red Brand Red Sockeye Alaska Salmon Packed By Northwestern Fisheries Co., Seattle, U. S. A."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On or about January 26, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14842. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 94 Cans of Ether. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21032. I. S. No. 7411-x. S. No. E-5725.)**

On April 29, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 94 cans of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by E. R. Squibb & Sons, from Brooklyn, N. Y., on or about April 9, 1926, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Ether Squibb For Anesthesia \* \* \* superior in vital respects to the ether of the U. S. P. \* \* \* E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York."

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it contained peroxide and aldehyde.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia and differed from the standard of quality and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said pharmacopœia, and in that its purity fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, borne on the label, "Ether \* \* \* For Anesthesia" and "superior in vital respects to the ether of the U. S. P.," were false and misleading.

On July 16, 1926, E. R. Squibb & Sons, Brooklyn, N. Y., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was

entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$40, conditioned in part that it not be sold or disposed of until relabeled, and inspected and approved by this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14843. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 46 Cases & 9 Cases of Catsup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 18823. I. S. Nos. 16566-v, 16567-v. S. No. E-4882.)

On July 12, 1924, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 55 cases of tomato catsup, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Augusta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by Lutz & Schramm Co., from Allegheny, Pa., on or about April 10, 1924, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "L. & S. Tomato Catsup \* \* \* Lutz & Schramm Co., Pittsburgh, Pa."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid substance.

On January 27, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14844. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 400 Pounds and 900 Pounds of Butter. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. Nos. 21440, 21441. I. S. Nos. 3441-x, 3444-x. S. Nos. C-5257, C-5249.)

On November 4 and 5, 1926, respectively, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 1,300 pounds of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Milbank Creamery Co., from Milbank, S. Dak., in part October 21, 1926, and in part October 28, 1926, and transported from the State of South Dakota into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration with respect to a portion of the product, and adulteration and misbranding with respect to the remainder, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Milbank Butter One Pound Net When Packed \* \* \* (cut of flag bearing words "M. Langenfeld Will Bailey Milbank Creamery Co. Milbank South Dakota")."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged with respect to a portion of the product for the reason that it was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, and in that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not declared.

On November 18, 1926, the Milbank Creamery Co., Milbank, S. Dak., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the condemnation and forfeiture of the product, decrees of the court were entered, ordering that the said product be released to the claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bonds totaling \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be reworked under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14845. Adulteration and misbranding of grape flavor. U. S. v. 50 Pounds of Grape Flavor, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 16795, 16836. I. S. Nos. 3065-v, 3079-v. S. Nos. E-4155, E-4192.)

On September 1 and 25, 1922, respectively, the United States attorney for the Western District of North Carolina, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 100 pounds of grape flavor, in part at Charlotte, N. C., and in part at High Point, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by W. B. Nethery, Elberton, Ga., in two consignments, July

7 and August 24, 1922, respectively, and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of North Carolina; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Kumfort Laboratories Elberton, Georgia W. B. Nethery, Ph. G. \* \* \* Grape Crystals."

It was alleged in substance in the libels that the article was adulterated, in that it contained saccharine, which reduced and injuriously affected its quality, in that it had been mixed and colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed, and in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, to wit, saccharine, which rendered it injurious to health.

It was further alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in violation of section 8, paragraphs 2 and 4, of said act, in that it was labeled with the intent of deceiving the public, and in that it was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On October 11, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14846. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 10 Cubes of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 21439. I. S. No. 10711-x. S. No. W-2050.)

On November 15, 1926, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 cubes of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Prairie City Creamery Co., Prairie City, Oreg., on or about November 7, 1926, and transported from the State of Oregon into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in violation of section 7, paragraph 2 under food of said act, in that it was deficient in milk fat content.

On January 14, 1927, the W. E. Turner Co., Seattle, Wash., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a good and sufficient bond, conditioned in part that the product be reconditioned under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14847. Misbranding of meat and bone scrap. U. S. v. 28 Sacks of Meat and Bone Scrap, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 21448, 21454. I. S. Nos. 976-x, 977-x. S. No. W-2054.)

On December 11, 1926, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 111 sacks of meat and bone scrap, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Berg Co., Inc., from Philadelphia, Pa., about May 29, 1926, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Washington, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Berg's 55%" (or "50%") "Protein Poultry Meat & Bone Scrap Guaranteed Analysis Min. Protein 55.00%" (or "50.00%") "\* \* \* Manufactured By The Berg Company Incorporated, Philadelphia, Pa."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was deficient in protein and was misbranded, in that the statements "Guaranteed Analysis Min. Protein 50.00%" or "Guaranteed Analysis Min. Protein 55.00%," as the case might be, borne on the labels, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On January 26, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14848. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. Wayne Searcy (Dublin Creamery). Pleas of nolo contendere. Fines, \$50. (F. & D. Nos. 19736, 19794. I. S. Nos. 6499-x, 6697-x.)**

On March 19, and October 11, 1926, respectively, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district two informations against Wayne Searcy, trading as the Dublin Creamery, Dublin Ga., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the food and drugs act as amended, in two consignments, on or about September 15, 1925, and April 28, 1926, respectively, from the State of Georgia into the State of Florida, of quantities of butter which was adulterated and misbranded. One shipment of the article was labeled in part: "Creamery Butter." The other shipment of the said article was labeled in part: "Fancy Creamery Butter" and "One Pound Net Weight."

It was alleged in the informations that the article was adulterated, in that a substance which contained less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which must contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as defined and prescribed by the act of March 4, 1923, which the said article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Creamery Butter," with respect to one shipment of the product and "Fancy Creamery Butter," "One Pound Net Weight," with respect to the other shipment thereof, borne on the labels, were false and misleading, in that the said statements represented that the article was butter, to wit, a product containing not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as prescribed by law, and that the packages in one shipment of the product contained 1 pound of butter, and for the further reason that the article was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was butter, to wit, a product containing not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat, and that the packages in one shipment of the product contained 1 pound of butter, whereas the said article was not butter, in that it contained less than 80 per cent of milk fat, and the packages in one shipment each contained less than 1 pound of butter. Misbranding was alleged with respect to one shipment of the product for the further reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On November 3, 1926, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to each of the informations, and the court imposed fines totaling \$50.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14849. Misbranding of meat scraps. U. S. v. 20 Sacks of Meat Scraps. Default decree of forfeiture and sale entered. (F. & D. No. 21383. I. S. No. 13521-x. S. No. E-5903.)**

On November 20, 1926, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 20 sacks of meat scraps, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Savannah, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Norfolk Tallow Co., Inc., from Norfolk, Va., on or about October 6, 1926, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of Georgia, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Notaleo Extra Quality Meat Scraps for Poultry Guaranteed Analysis Protein Min. 55% \* \* \* Manufactured by Norfolk Tallow Co. Norfolk, Va."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statement "Guaranteed Analysis Protein Min. 55%," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On December 17, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be sold by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14850. Misbranding of Boro-Pheno-Form. U. S. v. 2½ Dozen Packages of Boro-Pheno-Form. Consent decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21260. I. S. No. 13903-x. S. No. C-5211.)**

On August 26, 1926, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and

condemnation of 2½ dozen packages of Boro-Pheno-Form, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Louisville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Dr. Pierre Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., on or about July 14, 1926, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Kentucky, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it consisted of suppositories containing cocoa butter, quinine sulphate, zinc sulphate, boric acid, and traces of formaldehyde and phenol.

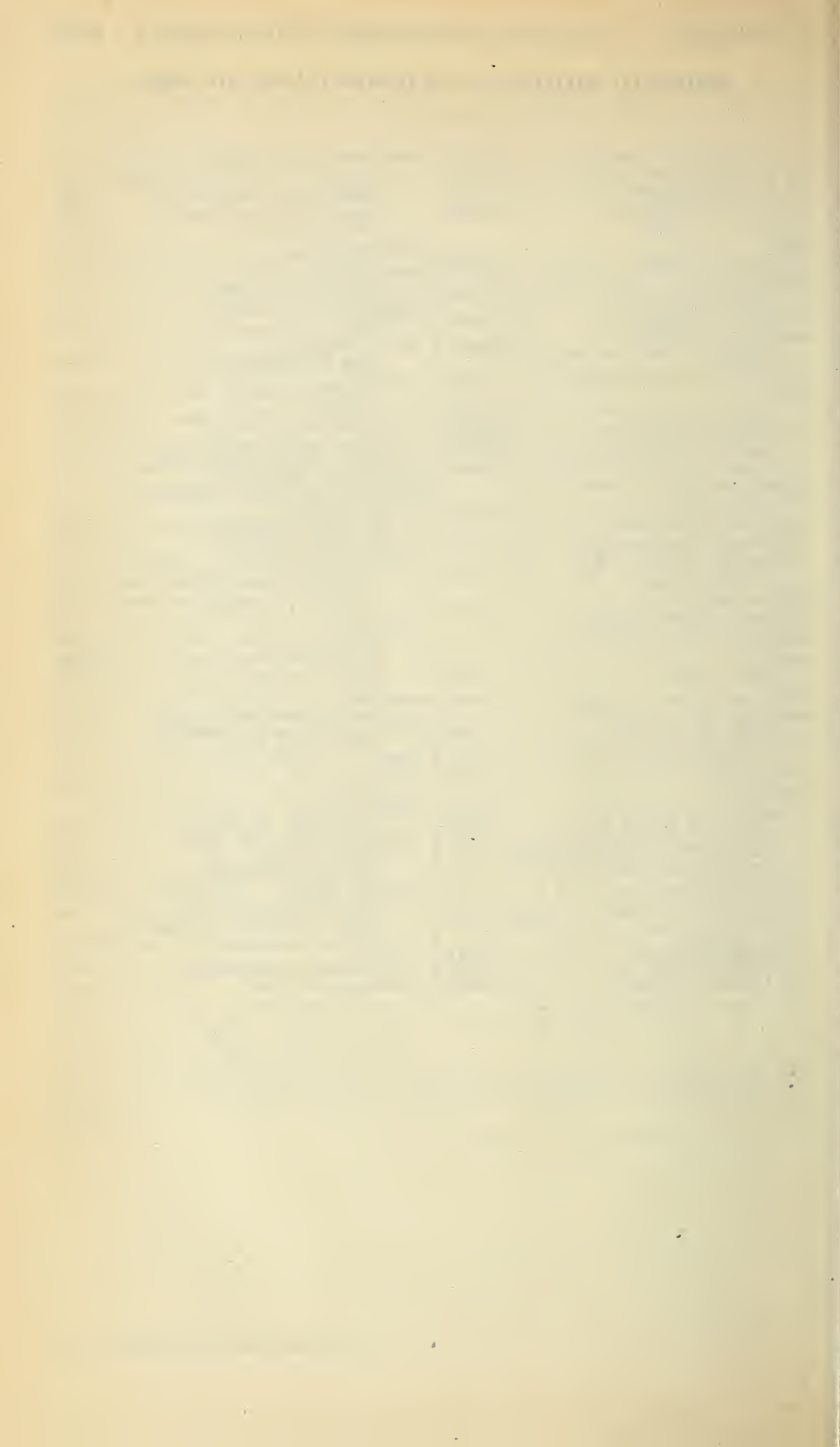
Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, borne on the labels, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Package label, wrapper and booklet) "Antiseptic," (booklet) "Beauty, Health and Strength \* \* \* Healing and Invigorating Influence. \* \* \* Causes Of Woman's Ills. \* \* \* All troubles are easily cured in the beginning \* \* \* the remedy will prove of such remarkable benefit to you that you will consider it your duty to recommend it to your friends in like circumstances. For the treatment of diseases peculiar to women it remains without a rival. \* \* \* For the diseases and inflamed condition of the Pelvic organs such as Leucorrhea (the whites) Ammenorrhea (Suppression), Dysmenorrhea (painful periods), Menorrhagia (bleeding), Ovaritis (inflammation), Boro-Pheno-Form is indispensable. The diseased and inflamed conditions of these organs in general, must naturally affect the whole nervous system, culminating in Headaches, Despondency, Melancholy, Hysteria, Crying Spells and Dyspepsia. Tumors, Irregularities and other complicated afflictions are sure to follow these conditions. The system in general quickly responds in sympathy with the diseased condition of the organs. \* \* \* Overcomes Leucorrhea And Other Pelvic Derangements. First, by its marvelous antiseptic action which cleanses the parts and destroys pus cells. Second, by its slight astringent properties which tend to restore the dilated Epithelial cells to their normal size, thus enabling them to perform nature's duty normally. Third, by its great Tonic effect upon the organs and the circulation. Under the action of this remedy the discharge gradually ceases, the unpleasant symptoms soon disappear, the food is better assimilated, you commence to gain strength and soon feel like a new woman. We earnestly urge all women so afflicted to use Dr. Pierre's Boro-Pheno Form Antiseptic Cones. \* \* \* a most excellent treatment for piles. \* \* \* As a tonic and invigorator in Nervous Debility, use one every other night. For Leucorrhea, Catarrh, Prolapse, Version, Flexion, Backache, Suppression of the Natural Flow, due to a cold, and as a general tonic to any of the Female Organs \* \* \* These suppositories should not be used during menstruation, as they may impede its progress, but used in the intervals, they prove a most efficient regulator as to time and quantity and make this important function upon which good health so greatly depends, as it should be—natural and painless. \* \* \* A smarting sensation on first application is conclusive proof of an ulcerated condition of the parts and therefore the more urgent the need of the remedy. \* \* \* the best cure for female trouble \* \* \* of great help to all ills of a mother. \* \* \* very beneficial as a cure for Leucorrhea \* \* \* I have been using the \* \* \* Cones for Leucorrhea and has made me feel like a different woman. \* \* \* It is the best cure for female trouble."

On October 4, 1926, the claimant of the property having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

## INDEX TO NOTICES OF JUDGMENT 14801 TO 14850

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Alimentary paste, macaroni:		Fish, salmon—Continued.	
De Martini Macaroni Co-----	14812	North Pacific Trading & Pack-	
Ronzoni Macaroni Co-----	14807	ing Co-----	14824, 14825
Allfood with radium:		Northwestern Fisheries Co-----	14841
Allfood Laboratories-----	14832	Pacific American Fisheries-----	14840
Almonds. <i>See</i> Nuts.		Pioneer Seafood Co-----	14810
Apples:		Flavor, grape:	
Bancroft Realty Co-----	14822	Nethery, W. B-----	14845
Beans, canned:		Gordon's antiseptic:	
Fairview Canning Co-----	14835	Gordon, G. M., Drug Co-----	14829
Boro-Pheno-Form:		Grape flavor. <i>See</i> Flavor.	
Pierre Chemical Co-----	14850	Ipecac sirup:	
Brooten's Kelp ore:		Felborn Pharmacal Co-----	14833
Kelp Ore Remedies Corp-----	14827	Jelly, strawberry:	
ore liquid:		Gibbs Preserving Co-----	14816
Kelp Ore Remedies Corp-----	14827	Kelp ore:	
Butter:		Kelp Ore Remedies Corp-----	14827
-----	14819	ore liquid:	
Dublin Creamery-----	14848	Kelp Ore Remedies Corp-----	14827
Milbank Creamery Co-----	14844	Kopp's:	
Prairie City Creamery Co-----	14846	Kopp's Baby's Friend Co-----	14821
Searcy, W-----	14848	Macaroni. <i>See</i> Alimentary paste.	
Catsup. <i>See</i> Tomato catsup.		Meat scraps. <i>See</i> Feed.	
Chocolate coating:		Meat and bone scraps. <i>See</i> Feed.	
Handy Chocolate Co-----	14820	Mineral powder:	
Cinchona alkaloids elixir:		Moorite Products Co-----	14826
Felborn Pharmacal Co-----	14833	Moorite mineral powder:	
compound tincture:		Moorite Products Co-----	14826
Felborn Pharmacal Co-----	14833	Nuts, almonds:	
Clams. <i>See</i> Shellfish.		California Almond & Nuts Prod-	
Corn, canned:		ucts Co-----	14839
New Hartford Canning Co-----	14817	Renshaw, J. F., & Co-----	14803
Cottonseed cake. <i>See</i> Feed.		walnuts:	
meal. <i>See</i> Feed.		De Fernel & Co-----	14815
Crackers:		Helfend, R. M-----	14809
Block, Frank E., Co-----	14828	Hill, Roy-----	14823
Ether:		Shaw, J-----	14834
Squibb, E. R., & Sons-----	14842	Potatoes:	
Eucalyptus oil compound:		Frawley-Clark Co-----	14818
Rider, G. H., Co-----	14806	Rider's eucalyptus oil compound:	
Feed, cottonseed cake:		Rider, G. H., Co-----	14806
Coleman Cotton Oil Mill-----	14838	Salmon. <i>See</i> Fish.	
Tobian, L., & Co-----	14838	Sexvitor:	
meal:		Piuma, J. A-----	14805
-----	14801	Shellfish, clams:	
Blytheville Cotton Oil Co-----	14813	Hinkley-Stevens Co-----	14808
Brode, F. W., Corp-----	14813	Strawberry jelly. <i>See</i> Jelly.	
Forrest City Cotton Oil Mill-----	14802	Succotash, canned:	
International Vegetable Oil Co-----	14814	Knoxboro Canning Co-----	14804
meat scraps:		New Hartford Canning Co-----	14804
Norfolk Tallow Co-----	14849	Tomato catsup:	
meat and bone scrap:		Lutz & Schramm Co-----	14843
Berg Co-----	14837, 14847	Ziegler Canning & Preserving	
Fish, salmon:		Co-----	14831
Alitak Packing Co-----	14811	puree:	
Griffith-Durney Co-----	14824	Taylorville Canning Co-----	14830
Naknek Packing Co-----	14836	Walnuts. <i>See</i> Nuts.	



# United States Department of Agriculture

## SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

### BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY

### SUPPLEMENT

N. J. 14851-14900

[Approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., June 8, 1927]

## NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the food and drugs act]

**14851. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 600 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Portion of product released. Remainder ordered condemned and destroyed.** (F. & D. No. 20607. I. S. Nos. 1325-x, 24681-v. S. No. C-4852.)

On or about November 16, 1925, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 600 cases of tomato catsup, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Geo. Van Camp & Sons Co., from Westfield, Ind., September 10, 1925, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Michigan, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Geo. Van Camp's Tomato Catsup, \* \* \* Geo. Van Camp & Sons Co., Westfield, Ind."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On March 25, 1926, the Geo. Van Camp & Sons Co., Westfield, Ind., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, and the court having found that a portion of the product was fit for food, judgment of the court was entered, ordering that the product be condemned, forfeited, and destroyed, with the exception of 192 cases thereof, and that the said 192 cases be delivered to the claimant.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14852. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 400 Sacks, et al., of Cottonseed Meal. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 21476. I. S. No. 11861-x. S. No. E-5918.)

On December 23, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 790 sacks of cottonseed meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Lenoir Oil & Ice Co., from Kingston, N. C., on or about October 26, 1926, and transported from the State of North Carolina into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Guaranteed Analysis Protein (minimum) 36.00% Ammonia (minimum) 7.00% \* \* \* Crude Fibre (maximum) 14.00%."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance deficient in protein and containing excessive crude fiber had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Protein (minimum) 36.00% Ammonia (minimum) 7.00% Crude Fiber (maximum) 14.00%," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and in that it was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On January 3, 1927, the Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co., Atlanta, Ga., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,150, conditioned in part that it not be sold or otherwise disposed of until correctly labeled, and inspected and approved by this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14853. Adulteration and misbranding of confectionery. U. S. v. 91 Cartons of Confectionery. Default order of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 21102. I. S. No. 10643-x. S. No. W-1983.)**

On June 3, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Utah, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 91 cartons of confectionery, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Ogden, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Dorlando Chocolate Co., Ltd., from Boston, Mass., on or about May 13, 1926, and transported from the State of Massachusetts into the State of Utah, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Wholesale carton) "24 5-cent Packages Three Drinks U. S. Permit No. Mass. H-6684 Guaranteed to contain less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1% Alcohol—Dorlando Chocolate Co., Ltd., Boston, Mass."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated and misbranded, in that it contained alcohol.

On November 1, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of the court was entered, ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14854. Adulteration and misbranding of natural fruit grape extract. U. S. v. 5½ Gallons of Natural Fruit Grape Extract. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 18967. I. S. No. 18951-v. S. No. C-4478.)**

On September 15, 1924, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5½ gallons of natural fruit grape extract, at Rock Island, Ill., consigned about July 17, 1924, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Fries & Fries Co., from Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Natural Fruit Extract Grape Extra Concentrated Manufactured And Guaranteed By The Fries & Fries Co. Manufacturing Chemists Cincinnati Ohio. Net Contents 1 Gallon."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance, an artificially flavored imitation product, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article, and for the further reason that it had been colored in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the above-quoted statements, borne on the label, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that it was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On December 22, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14855. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 105 Bags of Flour. Product ordered released under bond to be reconditioned. (F. & D. No. 21349. I. S. No. 4839-x. S. No. E-5888.)**

On or about November 8, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in

the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 105 bags of wheat flour, at Ponce, P. R., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Morten Milling Co., Dallas, Tex., on or about August 6, 1926, and transported from the State of Texas into the Territory of Porto Rico, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Morten Milling Co. El Cazador—Harina Patente Superior—Dallas, Texas."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On November 15, 1926, Juan Bigas, Ponce, P. R., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, a decree was entered, ordering the product released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be submitted to a cleaning process, and its subsequent sale or any part thereof for human consumption be permitted after inspection by this department and certification that it is fit for human consumption.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14856. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 66 Bags of Flour. Product ordered released under bond to be reconditioned.** (F. & D. No. 21364. I. S. No. 4846-x. S. No. E-5883.)

On or about November 12, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 66 bags of wheat flour, at Ponce, P. R., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Larabee Flour Mills Corporation, Kansas City, Mo., on or about May 4, 1926, and transported from the State of Missouri into the Territory of Porto Rico, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Harina-Patente de Trigo Duro—Iberia The Larabee Flour Mills Corp."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On November 15, 1926, Bigas & Co., Ponce, P. R., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, a decree was entered, ordering the product released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be submitted to a cleaning process, and its subsequent sale or any part thereof for human consumption be permitted after inspection by this department and certification that it is fit for human consumption.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14857. Adulteration of canned corn. U. S. v. 500 Cases of Canned Corn. Default decree of destruction entered.** (F. & D. No. 20846. I. S. No. 644-x. S. No. W-1881.)

On or about February 13, 1926, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 500 cases of canned corn, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Wilmington, Calif., consigned by W. E. Robinson & Co., alleging that the article had been shipped from Baltimore, Md., on or about December 19, 1925, and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of California, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Scotland Brand Shoe-Peg Sugar Corn \* \* \* Packed by F. W. Smith & Son Belcamp, Md. U. S. A." (carton) "Scotland Brand Shoe Peg Sugar Corn Packed by F. W. Smith and Sons, Belcamp, Md."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On May 15, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of the court was entered, finding the product adulterated and ordering that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14858. Misbranding of phosphated iron. U. S. v. 1½ Dozen Packages of Phosphated Iron. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 21311. S. No. E-5869.)

On October 7, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the

District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1½ dozen packages of phosphated iron, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Worcester, Mass., consigned May 13, 1926, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Relief Laboratory (Inc.), Newburgh, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the product showed that it consisted essentially of iron phosphate and carbonate, nux vomica extract, and a laxative drug.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton label) "Phosphated Iron" \* \* \* To overcome lack of Iron and Phosphorous in the whole system; to increase Flesh and Tissue Building, to overcome lack of Nerve Force and Energy, Brain Fog and that Tired Feeling. \* \* \* for all that are going back and feel they need help to carry them over. \* \* \* indicated in the treatment of Loss of Appetite, Anaemia, (Lack of Red Blood Corpuscles), Pimples and all Skin Affections, Neurasthenia, Hysteria, Fainting or Dizziness, delayed or suppressed painful Menstruation, and is used with great success for its reconstructive powers after prolonged illness, (circular) "Phosphated Iron" \* \* \* In Hundreds of Cases of Nerve Exhaustion, Lack of Iron and Phosphates, Weakened Vitality, Anaemia, Neurasthenia, etc., this Scientific Remedy has helped Nature to restore Health, Strength and Happiness. Nervousness, Short Temper, Headaches, Foolish Fears, that Tired Feeling, Worry, Lack of Ambition, Loss of Sleep, these are the price of over-strenuous life when we lack the Iron and Phosphorous in our systems to enable us to recuperate and come back strong for the tasks we all have to shoulder. To Avoid this Worn-out Condition and Nervous Breakdown and the danger of serious diseases due to weakened resistance (caused from lack of Iron and Phosphorus in the Body) Three Things Are Necessary: Good Rest, Proper Nourishment and Phosphated Iron. The Value of Phosphated Iron lies in the Fact that it quiets the nerves and makes the dreaded sleepless nights give way to undisturbed refreshing sleep. It helps to nourish the body by giving healthy enjoyable appetite and aiding Digestion, so the Iron and Phosphates are readily taken into the blood and circulation, enabling the body to get the full benefit of the well-digested food and Phosphated Iron. \* \* \* For lack of Iron that goes to make rich red blood, for Anaemia, Loss of Vitality, Nervous Prostration due to Overwork, Nervousness, Bad or Impoverished Blood, for the treatment of Wasting Diseases and for People recovering from long and serious illness, Phosphated Iron should be used as a Nerve, Health and Strength Builder \* \* \* Don't Make This Mistake Be Sure and Do Not Stop Treatment Too Soon Remember your trouble is a deeply rooted condition. It took a long time to develop and you cannot get rid of it in a day, so do not make the mistake of stopping treatment too soon even though your trouble has ceased. After taking Phosphated Iron for a short time and experiencing its benefits, do not jump to the conclusion that your trouble is cured because you feel so much better again. The chances are that in reality the fight against your troubles is just turning in your favor, unless your case is an exceptionally mild one. If you stop treatment too soon, you may suffer a return of your troubles, because you have not thoroughly absorbed enough Phosphated Iron in your system to be on the safe side. Continue taking Phosphated Iron for a couple of weeks, after all your symptoms disappear, simply as a safeguard against the return of your old complaint. Furthermore, if yours is a severe or chronic case of lack of Iron and Phosphates be content to wait a little while for results, your patience will be well rewarded. Bear in mind what a stubborn ailment your condition is, and how long you have been running down hill, your powers of nerve resistance have worn out, your blood is impoverished for lack of Iron and Phosphates and you realize that in a long standing case of your ailment it takes time to accomplish material benefits. Your case may be so severe as to require three or six or seven more boxes of 'Phosphated Iron.'"

On December 20, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture*

**14859. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 200 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21382. I. S. No. 1762-x. S. No. C-5258.)**

On or about November 19, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 200 sacks of cottonseed meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Durham, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Traders Oil Mill Co., from Fort Worth, Tex., on or about November 8, 1926, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Kansas, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "100 Pounds (Net) 43% Protein Cottonseed Meal Prime Quality Manufactured by Traders Oil Mill Company Fort Worth, Texas Guaranteed Analysis: Crude Protein not less than 43.00 Per Cent."

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the statement, "Guaranteed Analysis: Crude Protein not less than 43.00 Per Cent," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, since the product contained less than 43 per cent of protein.

On November 27, 1926, the Traders Oil Mill Co., Fort Worth, Tex., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it be rebranded to show the true contents.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14860. Misbranding of Sannette. U. S. v. 2 3/4 Dozen Packages of Sannette. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21399. I. S. No. 4639-x. S. No. C-5261.)**

On November 24, 1926, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 3/4 dozen packages of Sannette, remaining in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Sannette Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, on or about November 5, 1926, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Sannette—The Chloride Of Zinc Antiseptic Powder," (seal) "Healing \* \* \* Antiseptic," (package label) "Antiseptic \* \* \* Prepared especially for the vaginal douche. Superior to Bichlorid, Permanganate of Potash or the Cresol compounds. Indications—Leukorrhea, gonorrhea, vaginitis, vulvitis, metritis, cervicitis, etc. Relieves any condition characterized by odor, inflammation or discharge. \* \* \* Directions—As a douche; one teaspoonful of the powder to two quarts of warm water," (circular) "Antsept. \* \* \* Antiseptic \* \* \* It provides the elements necessary to make a mild antiseptic solution \* \* \* antiseptics \* \* \* antiseptic \* \* \* a high germicidal value \* \* \* full germicidal value \* \* \* the superiority of Sannette \* \* \* efficacious \* \* \* In the treatment of all forms of uterine, cervical and vaginal inflammation, all authorities agree on the beneficial effects of the warm vaginal irrigation. Pus, mucous, shreds, and all the products of inflammation are washed out. \* \* \* the \* \* \* healing effect of Sannette solution is extremely grateful. The powder in solution is of great value in the treatment of all inflammations of the female generative tract, including acute and chronic metritis. Indeed, in these conditions the use of Sannette solution as an intra-uterine irrigation is of marked effect. In cervicitis and vaginitis, regardless of the aetiological factors, Sannette solution is beneficial and materially aids the physician in his treatment of these conditions. In leukorrhea and gonorrhea the Sannette douche is extremely useful. The excoriating and acrid discharge \* \* \* is removed. The germicidal action of Sannette solution tends to prevent the further invasion of the pathogenic bacteria, corrects the intensely alkaline reaction, and removes the products of inflammation. \* \* \* Sannette will prove of great value in the treatment of these conditions \* \* \* of a mildly antiseptic \* \* \* nature \* \* \* The physician is urged to advise the use of Sannette in these cases. Its mild antiseptic properties \* \* \* will be appreciated \* \* \* One teaspoonful of Sannette to two quarts of warm water is the requisite strength for the douche."

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the product showed that it consisted essentially of boric acid, alum and zinc salts, with small amounts of methyl salicylate, phenol, and menthol.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the aforesaid statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, borne on the labels, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On January 6, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14861. Adulteration of canned peas. U. S. v. 275 Cases of Canned Peas. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture entered. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 20593. I. S. No. 1261-x. S. No. C-4858.)**

On November 10, 1925, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 275 cases of canned peas, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Bloomington, Ill., consigned September 9, 1924, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Barron County Canning & Pickle Co., Chetek, Wis., and transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that a substance, to wit, brine, had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength and that brine had been substituted in part for the said article, in violation of paragraphs 1 and 2 under food, in section 7 of the act.

On December 20, 1926, Campbell, Holton & Co., Bloomington, Ill., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14862. Adulteration and misbranding of tomato paste. U. S. v. 28 Cases of Tomato Paste. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20973-a. I. S. No. 4023-x. S. No. C-5056.)**

On or about June 5, 1926, the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 28 cases of tomato paste at St. Martinsville, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Fettig Canning Co., in part from East St. Louis, Ill., on or about February 26, 1926, and in part from St. Louis, Mo., on March 8, 1926, and transported from the respective States of Illinois and Missouri into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that a substance, to wit, an insufficiently concentrated tomato product, had been substituted wholly or in part for tomato paste.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements "Tomato Paste Net Weight Of Contents 5 Ounces," borne on the can label, were false and misleading and deceived and misled purchasers thereof, in that the said cans contained less than 5 ounces of the article. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On January 3, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14863. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. v. Clifford L. McBrayer (New Albany Produce Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. No. 19711. I. S. No. 3629-x.)**

On April 20, 1926, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Clifford L. McBrayer, trading as the New Albany Produce Co., New Albany, Miss., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about July 17, 1925, from the State of Mississippi into the State of Alabama, of a quantity of shell eggs which were adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "From New Albany Produce Co. \* \* \* New Albany, Miss."

Examination by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of 720 eggs from the shipment showed 121, or 16.8 per cent, inedible eggs.

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in part of a filthy and decomposed and putrid animal substance.

On December 6, 1926, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14864. Misbranding of cottonseed cake. U. S. v. 100 Sacks of Cottonseed Cake. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21505. I. S. No. 12677-x. S. No. W-2080.)**

On December 28, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Wyoming, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 100 sacks of cottonseed cake, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Casper, Wyo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Planters Cottonseed Products Co., Dallas, Tex., on or about November 16, 1926, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Wyoming, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that it was labeled, "Protein, not less than 43%," which statement was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, in that the said statement represented that the article contained 43 per cent of protein, whereas it did not but did contain a much lower percentage of protein.

On January 10, 1927, the Planters Cottonseed Products Co., Dallas, Tex., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$300, conditioned in part that it not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law, said decree further ordering that the product be relabeled to show the contents thereof.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14865. Misbranding of Bowman's abortion remedy. U. S. v. 6 Boxes of Bowman's (Bowman's) Abortion Remedy. Default order of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 20483. I. S. No. 1260-x. S. No. C-4835.)**

On October 8, 1925, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 6 boxes of Bowman's abortion remedy, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Sparland, Ill., consigned by the Erick Bowman Remedy Co., Owatonna, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped from Owatonna, Minn., on or about September 25, 1925, and transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Bowman's Abortion Remedy."

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of a mixture of wheat shorts and brown sugar, with traces of compounds of calcium and sulphur, and a phenolic substance.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that by the label thereof it was represented to be an abortion remedy, which representation was false and fraudulent, in that the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On November 24, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of the court was entered, ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14866. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 4 Boxes of Butter. Product reworked and ordered released. (F. & D. No. 21290. I. S. No. 11031-x. S. No. W-2002.)**

On or about August 10, 1926, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 4 boxes of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery, Billings, Mont., about July 15, 1926, and transported from the State of Montana into the State of California, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Sweet Grass Cry. Big Timber, Mont."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a product deficient in milk fat had been substituted wholly or in part for butter, and in that a valuable constituent, namely, milk fat, had been partially abstracted from the said article.

On November 17, 1926, the Sweet Grass County Creamery and J. H. Trower, Big Timber, Mont., having appeared as claimants for the property, and the court having found that the product had been reworked and made to comply with the requirements of the law, a decree was entered, ordering that it be released to the said claimants upon payment of the costs of the proceedings, and that the bond theretofore filed be exonerated.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14867. Adulteration of canned succotash. U. S. v. 144 Cases and 15 Cases of Succotash. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 20896. I. S. Nos. 5469-x, 5470-x. S. No. E-5650.)**

On February 25, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 159 cases of canned succotash, remaining in the original unbroken packages at North Adams, Mass., consigned about November 22, 1924, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Knoxboro Canning Co., Oriskany Falls, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that a substance, saccharin, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, for the further reason that a substance, saccharin, had been substituted in part for the said article, for the further reason that saccharin had been mixed with the article in a manner whereby damage and inferiority was concealed, and for the further reason that the article contained an added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient, saccharin, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On December 20, 1926, the New Hartford Canning Co. (Ltd.), New Hartford, N. Y., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$600, conditioned in part that it not be transported in interstate commerce except for the purpose of being returned to the claimant, and not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the Federal food and drugs act, or the laws of any State, Territory, District, or insular possession of the United States which prohibit the use of saccharin in like products for human consumption.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14868. Adulteration and misbranding of dairy feed. U. S. v. Joseph William Bell (J. W. Bell Mill & Elevator). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. No. 21554. I. S. Nos. 7485-x, 7539-x.)**

On October 25, 1926, the United States attorney for the Western District of South Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against

Joseph William Bell, trading as J. W. Bell Mill & Elevator, Spartanburg, S. C., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the food and drugs act, in two consignments, on or about April 1 and June 10, 1926, respectively, from the State of South Carolina into the State of Georgia, of quantities of dairy feed which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "Milk—Mo' Dairy Feed \* \* \* Guaranteed Average Analysis Protein not under 17.00% \* \* \* Ingredients Alfalfa Meal, Wheat Bran, Wheat-Mill Feed, Oat Feed, Cotton Seed Meal, Corn Feed Meal, Ground Grain Screenings, Molasses and Salt \* \* \* From J. W. Bell, Mill and Elevator \* \* \* Spartanburg, S. C."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that undeclared substances, to wit, linseed meal and rice bran, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and in that a feed containing less than 17 per cent of protein and containing undeclared substances, to wit, linseed meal and rice bran, had been substituted for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Guaranteed Average Analysis Protein not under 17.00% Ingredients Alfalfa Meal, Wheat Bran, Wheat-Mill Feed, Oat Feed, Cotton Seed Meal, Corn Feed Meal, Ground Grain Screenings, Molasses and Salt," borne on the tags attached to the sacks containing the article, were false and misleading, in that the said statements represented that the article contained not less than 17 per cent of protein and that it was composed exclusively of the ingredients named on the said tags, and for the further reason that the said statements were borne on the tags so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that the article contained not less than 17 per cent of protein and was composed exclusively of the ingredients named on the tags, whereas it contained less than 17 per cent of protein and was not composed exclusively of the ingredients named on the said tags, but was composed in part of linseed meal and rice bran.

On December 14, 1926, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14869. Adulteration and misbranding of morphine sulphate tablets and atropine sulphate tablets.** U. S. v. Schieffelin & Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$400. (F. & D. No. 19776. I. S. Nos. 4418-x, 7005-x, 7251-x, 7263-x.)

On October 8, 1926, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Schieffelin & Co., a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, in various consignments, on or about May 5, 1925, from the State of New York into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of morphine sulphate tablets, and on or about May 29 and September 12 and 21, 1925, respectively, from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, of quantities of morphine sulphate tablets and atropine sulphate tablets, which products were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled, variously: "Tablet Triturates \* \* \* Morphine Sulphate 1-2 Grain Schieffelin & Co. New York"; "Tablets \* \* \* Morphinae Sulphatis 1-8 Gr. (8 mgm) Schieffelin & Co. New York"; "Tablets Atropinae Sulphatis \* \* \* 1-60 Gr. Prepared by Schieffelin & Co. New York"; "Tablet Triturates \* \* \* Atropine Sulphate 1/100 Grain Schieffelin & Co. New York."

Adulteration of the articles was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold, in that the labels represented that the said tablets contained  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain of morphine sulphate,  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain of morphine sulphate,  $\frac{1}{100}$  grain of atropine sulphate, or  $\frac{1}{160}$  grain of atropine sulphate, as the case might be, whereas each of said tablets contained less of the product than represented on the label thereof, the alleged  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain morphine sulphate tablets containing not more than 0.428 grain of morphine sulphate each, the alleged  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain morphinae sulphatis tablets containing not more than 0.101 grain of morphine sulphate each, the alleged  $\frac{1}{100}$  grain atropinae sulphatis tablets containing not more than 0.0117 grain of atropine sulphate each, and the alleged  $\frac{1}{160}$  grain atropine sulphate tablets containing not more than 0.00685 grain of atropine sulphate each.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Tablet Triturates \* \* \* Morphine Sulphate 1-2 Grain," "Tablets \* \* \* Morphinae Sulphatis  $\frac{1}{8}$  Gr.," "Tablets Atropinae Sulphatis \* \* \* 1-60 Gr."

and "Tablet Triturates \* \* \* Atropine Sulphate 1/100 Grain," borne on the labels of the respective products, were false and misleading, in that the said statements represented that each of said tablets contained the amount of the product declared on the label thereof, whereas the said tablets contained less than so declared.

On November 16, 1926, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$400.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14870. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 200 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. 21449. I. S. No. 15009-x. S. No. W-1885.)**

On December 9, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 200 sacks of cottonseed meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at LaSalle, Colo., consigned by the Rotan Cotton Oil Mill, Rotan, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped from Rotan, Tex., on or about November 26, 1926, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Prime Quality Cottonseed Meal Manufactured by Rotan Cotton Oil Mill, Rotan, Texas Crude Protein not less than 43%."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the statement "Protein not less than 43%," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, because said product did contain less than 43 per cent of protein.

On December 31, 1926, the Sweetwater Cotton Oil Co., Sweetwater, Tex., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14871. Adulteration and misbranding of maple sugar. U. S. v. W. V. Phelps Co., Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$300. (F. & D. No. 19772. I. S. Nos. 14400-v, 22239-v, 24883-v, 24432-v.)**

On September 18, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Vermont, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against W. V. Phelps Co., Inc., a corporation, Enosburg Falls, Vt., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act as amended, in various shipments, on or about May 19 and 28, 1925, respectively, from the State of Vermont into the States of Massachusetts, Maine, and New York, of quantities of maple sugar which was adulterated and misbranded. A portion of the article was labeled in part: "We guarantee this package contains Pure Maple Product Not Adulterated or Misbranded Within the Meaning of the Food & Drugs Act June 30, 1906 Maplevale Sugar & Syrup Works H Waite & Son, Props. Morrisville, Vermont." The remainder of the said article was shipped in unlabeled pails and tubs and was invoiced as maple sugar.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, sugar other than maple sugar, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower and reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted in part for pure maple product, or maple sugar, which the said article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was a mixture composed in large part of sugar other than maple sugar and was offered for sale and sold under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, pure maple product, or maple sugar, as the case might be. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package. Misbranding was alleged with respect to a portion of the product for the further reason that the statement, to wit, "We guarantee this package contains Pure Maple Product Not Adulterated or Misbranded Within the Meaning of the Food & Drugs Act June 30, 1906," borne on the labels attached to the pails containing the said portion, was false and misleading, in that the

said statement represented that the article was pure maple product, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was pure maple product, whereas it was not pure maple product, but was a mixture composed in large part of sugar other than maple sugar.

On December 4, 1926, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$300.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14872. Misbranding of cottonseed cake. U. S. v. 400 Sacks of Cottonseed Cake. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21503. I. S. No. 15221-x. S. No. C-5304.)**

On December 27, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 400 sacks of cottonseed cake, at Morrill, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Fuller Cotton Oil Co., from Snyder, Tex., on or about December 11, 1926, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Nebraska, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "43% Protein Cottonseed Cake Prime Quality Manufactured by Fuller Cotton Oil Company Snyder, Texas."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the statement "43% Protein," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On February 9, 1927, the Fuller Cotton Oil Co., Fort Worth, Tex., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree condemning and forfeiting the product, judgment was entered, finding the said product misbranded and ordering that it be released to the claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be relabeled by obliterating the statement "43% Protein" from the label and substituting therefor the statement "40% Protein."

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14873. Misbranding and alleged adulteration of cottonseed cake or meal. U. S. v. Chickasha Cotton Oil Co. Plea of guilty to misbranding charges. Fine, \$400. Adulteration charges dismissed. (F. & D. No. 19778. I. S. Nos. 21906-v, 21976-v, 23879-v.)**

On June 26, 1926, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Chickasha Cotton Oil Co., a corporation, trading at Chickasha, Okla., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, in various consignments, on or about December 29, 1924, and February 3 and 19, 1925, respectively, from the State of Oklahoma into the State of Kansas, of quantities of cottonseed meal or cake which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "'Chickasha Prime' Cottonseed Cake Or Meal \* \* \* Guaranteed Analysis Protein, not less than 43 per cent \* \* \* Manufactured by or for Chickasha Cotton Oil Company, Chickasha, Oklahoma."

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample from each shipment showed 40.47 per cent, 41.56 per cent, and 41.88 per cent, respectively, of protein.

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated, in that a cottonseed substance containing less than 43 per cent of protein had been substituted for cottonseed cake or meal containing 43 per cent of protein, which the said article purported to be, and in that a cottonseed substance containing less than 43 per cent of protein had been mixed and packed with the said article so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Guaranteed Analysis Protein, not less than \* \* \* 43 per cent," borne on the label, was false and misleading, in that the said statement represented that the article contained not less than 43 per cent of protein, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained not less than 43 per cent of protein, whereas it did contain less than 43 per cent of protein.

On February 5, 1927, a plea of guilty to counts 2, 4, and 6 of the information, involving the misbranding charges, was entered on behalf of the defendant

company, and the court imposed a fine of \$400: Counts 1, 3, and 5 of the information, involving the adulteration charges, were dismissed by the court.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14874. Misbranding of cottonseed cake. U. S. v. 700 Sacks of Cottonseed Cake. Consent decree of condemnation entered. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 21458. I. S. No. 15141-x. S. No. W-1891.)

On December 14, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 700 sacks of cottonseed cake, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Walden, Colo., consigned by the Brownwood Cotton Oil Mill, Brownwood, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped from Brownwood, Tex., on or about December 1, 1926, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Cottonseed Cake Prime Quality Manufactured by Brownwood Cotton Oil Mill Brownwood, Texas Guaranteed Analysis: Protein not less than 43.00 per cent."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statement "Protein not less than 43.00 per cent," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, since the said article did not contain 43 per cent of protein.

On February 4, 1927, C. R. Garner & Co., Walden, Colo., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented that judgment of condemnation be entered, and the said claimant having executed a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned that the product not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law, it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to the claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14875. Misbranding of cottonseed cake. U. S. v. 600 Sacks of Cottonseed Cake. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 21474. I. S. No. 15187-x. S. No. W-2062.)

On December 20, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Wyoming, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 600 sacks of cottonseed cake, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Worland, Wyo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Brownwood Cotton Oil Mill, Brownwood, Tex., on or about December 1, 1926, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Wyoming, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Cottonseed Cake Prime Quality Manufactured by Brownwood Cotton Oil Mill Brownwood, Texas Guaranteed Analysis: Protein not less than 43.00 per cent."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the label bore a statement that each of the said sacks contained 43 per cent of protein, which said statement was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, since each of the sacks contained less than 43 per cent of protein.

On January 31, 1927, J. F. Smith, William B. Traynor, and Nathan B. Higbee, all of Chicago, Ill., trustees of the Brownwood Cotton Oil Mill, an unincorporated common-law trust association, of Brownwood, Tex., having appeared as owners of the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product might be released to the said owners upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$3,900, conditioned in part that it be relabeled to show the contents thereof, particularly the amount of protein therein.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14876. Adulteration and misbranding of terpeneless lemon extract. U. S. v. 24 Dozen Bottles of Terpeneless Lemon Extract. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 15380. I. S. Nos. 208-t, 209-t. S. No. C-3211.)

On September 15, 1921, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24 dozen bottles of terpeneless lemon extract, consigned by the

Kane Remedy Co., St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped from St. Louis, Mo., in part on or about April 21, 1921, and in part on or about June 2, 1921, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "The Kane 4 Ozs. Terpeneless Lemon Extract Distributed by Kane Extract Company, St. Louis, Mo."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that diluted terpeneless lemon extract had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for the said article, and for the further reason that the article was mixed in a manner whereby damage or inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Terpeneless Lemon Extract," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser for the further reason that the article was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, and for the further reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, because the quantity stated was not correct.

At the November term, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14877. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 120 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21453. I. S. No. 15121-x. S. No. W-1889.)**

On December 11, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 120 sacks of cottonseed meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Iola, Colo., consigned by the Sweetwater Cotton Oil Co., Sweetwater, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped from Sweetwater, Tex., on or about November 30, 1926, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Cottonseed Meal Prime Quality Manufactured By Sweetwater Cotton Oil Company, Sweetwater, Texas Guaranteed Analysis: Crude Protein not less than 43.00 Per Cent."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the statement "Crude Protein not less than 43.00 Per Cent," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, since the said article did not contain 43 per cent of protein.

On December 31, 1926, the Sweetwater Cotton Oil Co., Sweetwater, Tex., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14878. Misbranding of cottonseed meal and cake. U. S. v. 150 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal and 450 Sacks of Cottonseed Cake. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21462. I. S. Nos. 15138-x, 15139-x. S. No. W-1893.)**

On December 14, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 150 sacks of cottonseed meal and 450 sacks of cottonseed cake, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Las Animas, Colo., consigned by the Coleman Cotton Oil Mill, Coleman, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped from Coleman, Tex., on or about November 30, 1926, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Cottonseed Meal" (or "Cake") "Prime Quality Manufactured by Coleman Cotton Oil Mill Coleman, Texas, Guaranteed Analysis: Crude Protein not less than 43.00 Per Cent."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the statement "Crude Protein not less than 43.00 Per Cent," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, since it did not contain 43 per cent of protein.

On December 30, 1926, C. N. Troup, Las Animas, Colo., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14879. Misbranding of cottonseed cake. U. S. v. 400 Sacks of Cottonseed Cake. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21457. I. S. No. 15124-x. S. No. W-1890.)**

On December 14, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 400 sacks of cottonseed cake, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Crook, Colo., consigned by the Fort Worth Cotton Oil Mill, North Fort Worth, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped from North Fort Worth, Tex., on or about November 30, 1926, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Cottonseed Cake Prime Quality Manufactured by Fort Worth Cotton Oil Mill, North Fort Worth, Texas. Guaranteed Analysis: Crude Protein not less than 43.00 Per Cent."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the statement "Crude Protein not less than 43.00 Per Cent," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, since the said article did not contain 43 per cent of protein.

On December 27, 1926, the Logan & Wells Farms Co., a Colorado corporation, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14880. Adulteration of cut string beans. U. S. v. 1,400 Cases of Cut String Beans. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21388. S. No. E-5904.)**

On November 20, 1926, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1,400 cases of cut string beans, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by Thomas Roberts & Co., alleging that the article had been shipped from Townsend, Del., on or about August 21, 1926, and transported from the State of Delaware into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Justright Green Cut Stringless Beans \* \* \* Packed By E M Records & Co. Inc. Townsend, Del."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On February 10, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14881. Adulteration and misbranding of worm seed. U. S. v. 9 Bags of Worm Seed. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20015. I. S. No. 22578-v. S. No. C-4716.)**

On April 21, 1925, the United States attorney for the District of South Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and

condemnation of 9 bags of worm seed, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Murray & Nickell Mfg. Co., South Elgin, Ill., on or about December 6, 1924, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of South Dakota, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that its strength fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, since it contained practically none of the volatile oil which is the medicinally active ingredient of the article, and had a rancid odor.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Worm Seed," borne on the tag attached to the bags containing the article, was misleading, in that the term "Worm Seed" implies a normal sound product, whereas the said article was rancid and practically devoid of all essential oil.

On December 28, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14882. Misbranding of Sal Tonik. U. S. v. 5 Packages and 11 Packages of Sal Tonik. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 18012, 18013. I. S. Nos. 5652-v, 5653-v. S. Nos. C-4163, C-4165.)

On November 23, 1923, the United States attorney for the District of South Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 16 packages, 50-pound blocks, of Sal Tonik, remaining in the original unbroken packages, in part at Flandreau, S. Dak., and in part at Ward, S. Dak., alleging shipment in two consignments, on or about September 24 and 25, 1923, respectively, by the Guarantee Veterinary Co., Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from Sioux City, Iowa, into the State of South Dakota, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of 89.3 per cent of salt (sodium chloride) and contained small amounts of sulphur, sodium sulphate, sodium carbonate, iron oxide, and calcium carbonate, with traces of a magnesium compound and plant material.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in violation of section 8 of the act, general paragraph under drugs, in that the labeling stated "Red Pepper (Capsicum) present," whereas analysis showed it to be absent. It was further alleged that the article was misbranded, in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, borne on the labels, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton and circular) "Disease Preventive Worm Destroyer," (circular) "Composed of \* \* \* worm destroying drugs \* \* \* worm destroyers \* \* \* is a Vermifuge (Worm Destroyer) \* \* \* stock \* \* \* will Doctor Themselves Automatically \* \* \* supplies them with \* \* \* vermifuges (worm destroyers) just When and Where your hogs \* \* \* sheep \* \* \* cows \* \* \* horses need them and Doctors Them Automatically \* \* \* positively destroys stomach worms and free intestinal worms As Soon As They Are Hatched \* \* \* this is the \* \* \* way to rid your stock of worms \* \* \* prevents many diseases caused by these worms \* \* \* works along the lines of prevention: that is Kill The Worm While It Is Small \* \* \* Is intended to keep your animals From Getting Sick \* \* \* to Destroy The Worm As Soon As It Is Hatched."

On December 28, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14883. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. Harrow-Taylor Butter Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$52.** (F. & D. No. 21553. I. S. Nos. 14854-v, 22358-v.)

On December 16, 1926, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Harrow-Taylor Butter Co., Kansas City, Mo., alleging shipment by said

company, in violation of the food and drugs act, in two consignments, on or about January 28 and June 11, 1925, respectively, from the State of Missouri into the State of Louisiana, of quantities of butter which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Butter."

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of eight subdivisions from each shipment showed an average of 77.6 per cent and 78.9 per cent of milk fat.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance containing less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which must contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as defined and prescribed by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923, which the said article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Butter," borne on the tubs containing the article, was false and misleading, in that the said statement represented that the article was butter, to wit, a product containing not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was butter, to wit, a product containing not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat, whereas it was not butter as defined and prescribed by law but was a product containing less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, butter.

On December 28, 1926, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$52.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14884. Misbranding and alleged adulteration of orange product. U. S. v. 10 Cases of Orange Product. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21372. I. S. No. 11049-x. S. No. W-2040.)**

On November 11, 1926, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 cases of orange product, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Snyder Confectionery Co., from Los Angeles, Calif., September 29, 1926, and transported from the State of California into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can, red label) "Snyder's Condensed Nu-Orange," (blue label) "Snyder's Nu-Orange Marma-Jam A Wholesome, Delicious Natural Product Specially Processed By Snyder Fruit Confection Co. Glendale, California."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that orange pulp containing peel from which the juice had been pressed had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article, and for the further reason that a valuable constituent, orange juice, had been wholly or in part abstracted from the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Snyder's Nu-Orange Marma-Jam," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that it was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On January 11, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of the court was entered, finding the product misbranded and ordering its condemnation and forfeiture, and it was further ordered by the court that the said product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14885. Adulteration of canned blackberries. U. S. v. 486 Cases of Blackberries. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 21104. I. S. No. 10644-x. S. No. W-1986.)**

On June 5, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Utah, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 486 cases of canned blackberries, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Ogden, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped by J. A. Stewart, from

Tacoma, Wash., on or about January 14, 1926, and transported from the State of Washington into the State of Utah, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On November 1, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of the court was entered, ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14886. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 143 Tubs and 150 Cartons of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21315. I. S. Nos. 5081-x, 5082-x. S. No. E-5865.)**

On or about September 20, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 143 tubs and 150 cartons of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Harrow-Taylor Butter Co., from Kansas City, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. A portion of the article was labeled in part: (Print) "Richfield Creamery Butter \* \* \* Harrow-Taylor Butter Co. Kansas City."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance low in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as prescribed by law.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, and in that the statement "Butter" was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On October 30, 1926, the Harrow-Taylor Butter Co., Kansas City, Mo., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$10,000, conditioned in part that it be reworked in compliance with the requirements of the law.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14887. Adulteration of canned cherries. U. S. v. 300 Cases of Cherries. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 19994. I. S. Nos. 14750-v, 19720-v. S. No. C-5013.)**

On April 11, 1925, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 300 cases of canned cherries, remaining unsold at Cincinnati, Ohio, consigned by the Westfield Fruit Products Co., Westfield, N. Y., on or about January 17, 1925, alleging that the article had been shipped from Westfield, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Country Club Brand Sour Pitted Cherries."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed vegetable substance.

On October 5, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14888. Adulteration and misbranding of middlings. U. S. v. 150 Sacks of Middlings, et al. Decrees of forfeiture entered. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 21522, 21535, 21611. I. S. Nos. 7511-x, 13605-x, 13607-x. S. Nos. E-5927, E-5935, E-5942.)**

On January 8, 19, and 29, 1927, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure

and condemnation of 300 sacks of middlings, at Savannah, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Mayo Milling Co., from Richmond, Va., in various consignments, on or about December 3, 23, and 31, 1926, respectively, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Middlings With ground Recleaned wheat Screenings not exceeding mill run."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel with respect to a portion of the product for the reason that a substance, rye, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged with respect to the remainder of the said product for the reason that a substance, a rye product, had been substituted in part for the article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Middlings," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On February 21, 1927, the Mayo Milling Co. (Inc.), Richmond, Va., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libels, judgments of forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bonds totaling \$900, conditioned in part that it not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14889. Misbranding of cottonseed screenings and cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 400 Sacks of Cottonseed Screenings, et al. Consent decrees of condemnation entered. Products released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 21391, 21393. I. S. Nos. 1763-x, 1771-x. S. Nos. C-5259, C-5262.)**

On or about November 18 and 19, 1926, respectively, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 400 sacks of cottonseed screenings and 500 sacks of cottonseed meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Garnett and Eskridge, Kans., respectively, alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Traders Oil Mill Co., from Fort Worth, Tex., on or about November 8 and 9, 1926, respectively, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Kansas, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The articles were labeled in part: "43% Protein Cottonseed Meal Prime Quality Manufactured by Traders Oil Mill Company Fort Worth, Texas Guaranteed Analysis: Crude Protein not less than 43.00 Per Cent."

It was alleged in substance in the libels that the articles were misbranded, in that the statements, "43% Protein," "Guaranteed Analysis: Crude Protein not less than 43.00 Per Cent," borne on the labels, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser to believe that the said articles contained not less than 43 per cent of protein, whereas they contained less than 43 per cent of protein.

On November 29 and December 11, 1926, respectively, the Traders Oil Mill Co., Fort Worth, Tex., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bonds totaling \$1,000, conditioned in part that they be relabeled to show their true contents.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14890. Adulteration of frozen eggs. U. S. v. 545 Unlabeled Cans Frozen Eggs. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21615. I. S. No. 14582-x. S. No. E-5946.)**

On February 1, 1927, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 545 cans of frozen eggs, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Storer Bros. Co., from Ada, Ohio, December 10, 1926, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On February 16, 1927, the Storer Bros. Co., Ada, Ohio, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$5,000, conditioned in part that it be salvaged and the bad portion denatured or destroyed.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14891. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 300 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal. Decree of condemnation entered. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21618. I. S. No. 2358-x. S. No. C-5106.)**

On February 1, 1927, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 300 sacks of cottonseed meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Knoxville, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Rome Oil Mill, Rome, Ga., January 20, 1927, and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Tennessee, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "100 Pounds Cottonseed Meal—Ammonia 8%."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statement "Ammonia 8%," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, since the ammonia content of the said article was less than 8 per cent.

On February 11, 1927, the Davis Grain & Feed Co., Knoxville, Tenn., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$300, conditioned in part that it be relabeled to show the true contents.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14892. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 100 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal. Consent decree adjudging product misbranded and ordering its release under bond. (F. & D. No. 21541. I. S. No. 15430-x. S. No. C-5312.)**

On January 25, 1927, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 100 sacks of cottonseed meal, at Humboldt, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Planters Cottonseed Products Co., from Dallas, Tex., on or about January 14, 1927, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Nebraska, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Goldenrod Cotton Seed Meal Manufactured by Planters Cottonseed Products Company Dallas, Texas Guaranteed Analysis: Crude Protein not less than 43.00 Per Cent."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the statement "Crude Protein not less than 43.00 Per Cent.," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On February 9, 1927, the Planters Cottonseed Products Co., Dallas, Tex., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, and having consented to the condemnation and forfeiture of the property, a decree was entered, finding the product misbranded, and it was ordered by the court that the said product be released to the claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be relabeled, "Crude protein not less than 41 per cent."

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14893. Adulteration of lima beans. U. S. v. 200 Sacks of Lima Beans. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale. (F. & D. No. 21613. I. S. No. 9211-x. S. No. E-5943.)**

On January 27, 1927, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 200 sacks of lima beans, remaining in the original

unbroken packages at Atlanta, Ga., consigned about November 19, 1926, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Dixie Outlet Co., from Memphis, Tenn., and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable and animal substance, to wit, weevil-infested, filthy, and decomposed lima beans, and weevils.

On February 14, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be sold for stock feed.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14894. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 400 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 21617. I. S. Nos. 2344-x, 2347-x, 2348-x. S. No. E-5948.)

On February 2, 1927, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 400 sacks of cottonseed meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Lancaster, Pa., consigned by Humphreys-Godwin, Sheffield, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped from Sheffield, Ala., on or about January 13, 1927, and transported from the State of Alabama into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Choice-Prime Cotton Seed Meal 100 Pounds Net Guaranteed Analysis Min. Protein 41.12%."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the statement "Guaranteed Analysis Min. Protein 41.12%," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On February 16, 1927, John W. Eschelman & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14895. Adulteration of canned blackberries. U. S. v. 750 Cases of Canned Blackberries. Default decree of destruction entered.** (F. & D. No. 20717. I. S. No. 657-x. S. No. W-1834.)

On or about December 15, 1925, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 750 cases of canned blackberries, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., consigned by the Kelley Packing Co., Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped from Portland, Oreg., on or about October 4, 1925, and transported from the State of Oregon into the State of California, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Kelley's Perfek Pak KP Co Packed By Kelley Packing Co. Chehalis, Wash. Blackberries."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On June 7, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of the court was entered, finding the product adulterated and ordering that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14896. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. v. 5 Cases and 8 Cases of Eggs. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction or sale.** (F. & D. Nos. 21316, 21317. I. S. Nos. 843-x, 845-x. S. Nos. W-2016, W-2017.)

On September 10, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 13 cases of eggs, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by J. W. Williams, Republican City, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped from Republican City, Nebr., in two con-

signments, on or about September 3 and 6, 1926, respectively, and transported from the State of Nebraska into the State of Colorado, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Case) "From J. W. Williams, Rep. City, Nebr." or "From J. W. W. Rep. City, Nebr."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, of decomposed and rotten eggs.

On January 26, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the United States marshal examine the product under the direction of a representative of this department and destroy the bad portion and sell the portion fit for food.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14897. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 500 sacks of cottonseed meal. Consent decree entered, ordering product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 21417. I. S. No. 4132-x. S. No. C-5273.)

On November 24, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 500 sacks of cottonseed meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Traders Oil Mill Co., from Fort Worth, Tex., November 16, 1926, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Minnesota, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: 43% Protein Cottonseed Meal Prime Quality Manufactured By Traders Oil Mill Company Fort Worth, Texas Guaranteed Analysis: Crude Protein not less than 43.00 Per Cent."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the statement "Analysis: Crude Protein not less than 43.00 Per Cent," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On December 6, 1926, the Traders Oil Mill Co., Fort Worth, Tex., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the condemnation and forfeiture of the product, judgment was entered, ordering that the said product be released to the claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14898. Misbranding and alleged adulteration of marjoram. U. S. v. 1 Barrel of Marjoram. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 21342. I. S. No. 1838-x. S. No. C-5103.)

On October 26, 1926, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 barrel of marjoram, remaining unsold in the original package at Cincinnati, Ohio, consigned by the R. T. French Co., Rochester, N. Y., about September 22, 1926, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from the State of New York into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Sweet Marjoram The R. T. French Company Spice Importers, Rochester, N. Y."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that a substance, excessive dirt and sand, had been used and packed with the said article, so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted wholly or in part therefor.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Sweet Marjoram—Spice Importers," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On February 5, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of the court was entered, finding the product misbranded and ordering its condemnation and forfeiture, and it was further ordered by the court that the said product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14899. Adulteration and misbranding of canned blueberries. U. S. v. 349 Cases of Blueberries. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21478. I. S. No. 7727-x. S. No. E-5914.)**

On December 28, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 349 cases of canned blueberries, consigned September 10, 1926, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Bangor Sanitary Packing Co., Bangor, Me., and transported in interstate commerce from Bangor, Me., into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance, and for the further reason that a substance, foreign material, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Extra Select Blueberries," together with a cut of a branch bearing ripe blueberries, borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On February 23, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14900. Adulteration of evaporated apples. U. S. v. 50 Cases of Evaporated Apples. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21521. I. S. No. 13436-x. S. No. E-5928.)**

On or about January 10, 1927, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 50 cases of evaporated apples, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Adams Grain Provision Co. [Adams Fowler Co.], from Charlotte, N. C., July 17, 1926, and transported from the State of North Carolina into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "La Perla Evaporated Apples Sulphured Packed By Aspegren Fruit Co., Sodus, N. Y."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On February 21, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

# INDEX TO NOTICES OF JUDGMENT 14851 TO 14900

Abortion remedy:	N. J. No.	Feed, cottonseed meal—Continued.	N. J. No.
Bowman, E., Remedy Co-----	14865	Humphreys-Godwin-----	14894
Apples, evaporated:		Lenoir Oil & Ice Co-----	14852
Adams, Fowler Co-----	14900	Planters Cottonseed Products	
Aspegren Fruit Co-----	14900	Co-----	14892
Atropine sulphate tablets:		Rome Oil Mill-----	14891
Schieffelin & Co-----	14869	Rotan Cotton Oil Mill-----	14870
Beans:		Sweetwater Cotton Oil Co-----	14877
Dixie Outlet Co-----	14893	Traders Oil Mill Co-----	14859,
canned:			14889, 14897
Records, E. M., & Co-----	14880	screenings:	
Roberts, T., & Co-----	14880	Traders Oil Mill Co-----	14889
Blackberries, canned:		middlings:	
Kelley Packing Co-----	14895	Mayo Milling Co-----	14888
Stewart, J. A-----	14885	mixed:	
Blueberries, canned:		Bell, J. W-----	14868
Bangor Sanitary Packing Co----	14899	Bell, J. W., Mill & Elevator----	14868
Bowman's abortion remedy:		Flour:	
Bowman, E., Remedy Co-----	14865	Laabee Flour Mills Corpora-	
Butter:		tion-----	14856
Farmers' Union Cooperative		Morten Milling Co-----	14855
Creamery-----	14866	Fruit products, orange:	
Harrow-Taylor Butter Co-----	14883, 14886	Snyder Confectionery Co-----	14884
Catsup. See Tomato catsup.		Grape extract. See Extract.	
Cherries, canned:		Iron, phosphated:	
Westfield Fruit Products Co----	14887	Relief Laboratory-----	14858
Confectionery:		Lemon extract. See Extract.	
Dorlando Chocolate Co-----	14853	Maple sugar:	
Corn, canned:		Phelps, W. V., Co-----	14871
Robinson, W. E., & Co-----	14857	Waite, H., & Son-----	14871
Smith, F. W., & Sons-----	14857	Marjoram:	
Cottonseed cake. See Feed.		French, R. T., Co-----	14898
meal. See Feed.		Middlings. See Feed.	
screenings. See Feed.		Mixed feed. See Feed.	
Eggs:		Morphine sulphate tablets:	
McBrayer, C. L-----	14863	Schieffelin & Co-----	14869
New Albany Produce Co-----	14863	Orange product. See Fruit products.	
Williams, J. W-----	14896	Peas, canned:	
frozen:		Barron County Canning & Pickle	
Storer Bros. Co-----	14890	Co-----	14861
Extract, grape:		Phosphated Iron:	
Fries & Fries Co-----	14854	Relief Laboratory-----	14858
lemon:		Sal Tonik:	
Kane Remedy Co-----	14876	Guarantee Veterinary Co-----	14882
Feed, cottonseed cake:		Sannette:	
Brownwood Cotton Oil		Sannette Chemical Co-----	14860
Mill-----	14874, 14875	Succotash, canned:	
Chickasha Cotton Oil Co-----	14873	Knoxboro Canning Co-----	14867
Coleman Cotton Oil Mill-----	14878	Tomato catsup:	
Fort Worth Cotton Oil Mill-----	14879	Van Camp, G., & Sons Co-----	14851
Fuller Cotton Oil Co-----	14872	paste:	
Planters Cottonseed Products		Fettig Canning Co-----	14862
Co-----	14864	Worm seed:	
meal:		Murray & Nickell Manufacturing	
Chickasha Cotton Oil Co-----	14873	Co-----	14881
Coleman Cotton Oil Mill-----	14878		



# United States Department of Agriculture

## SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

### BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY

### SUPPLEMENT

N. J. 14901-14950

[Approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. June 16, 1927.]

## NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the food and drugs act.]

**14901. Adulteration and misbranding of morphine sulphate tablets and nitroglycerin tablets. U. S. v. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (U. S. A.) Inc. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$180. (F. & D. No. 21547. I. S. Nos. 4928-x, 7275-x, 17181-v, 17182-v, 17185-v, 17328-v.)**

On November 8, 1926, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (U. S. A.), Inc., a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, in various consignments, on or about November 1, 1924, April 6, 1925, and September 28, 1925, respectively, from the State of New York into the State of Maryland, of quantities of morphine sulphate tablets, and on or about April 6, 1925, and January 7, 1926, respectively, from the State of New York into the States of Maryland and New Jersey, respectively, of quantities of nitroglycerin tablets, which said products were adulterated and misbranded. The morphine sulphate tablets were labeled in part: "Tabloid Brand Morphine Sulphate \* \* \* gr. 1/8 (0.008 gm.)" (or "gr. 1/20 (0.0032 gm.)" "Burroughs Wellcome & Co. London, Eng." The nitroglycerin tablets were labeled in part: "'Tabloid' Brand Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin) Compressed gr. 1/50 (0.0013 gm.) \* \* \* Burroughs Wellcome & Co. London (Eng.)."

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of samples of the articles showed that two samples of nitroglycerin tablets, labeled "gr. 1/50" contained 1/70 grain and 1/77 grain, respectively, of nitroglycerin per tablet; of the three samples of morphine sulphate tablets labeled "gr. 1/8" two contained 1/13 grain and one contained 1/16 grain of morphine sulphate per tablet, and the morphine sulphate tablets labeled "gr. 1/20" contained 1/23 grain of morphine sulphate per tablet.

Adulteration of the articles was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold, in that the labels represented the tablets to contain 1/8 grain of morphine sulphate, i. e., 0.008 gram of morphine sulphate; 1/20 grain of morphine sulphate, i. e., 0.0032 gram of morphine sulphate; or 1/50 grain of nitroglycerin, as the case might be, whereas each of said tablets contained less of the product than represented on the label thereof.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Morphine Sulphate \* \* \* gr. 1/8 (0.008 gm.)," "Morphine Sulphate \* \* \* gr. 1/20 (0.0032 gm.)," "'Tabloid' Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin) gr. 1/50 (0.0013 gm.)," as the case might be, borne on the labels of the respective products, were false and misleading, in that the said statements represented that each of said tablets contained the amount of the product declared on the label thereof, whereas the said tablets contained less than so declared.

On February 24, 1927, a plea of nolo contendere was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$180.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14902. Adulteration of canned cherries. U. S. v. 914 Cases of Canned Cherries. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 19870. I. S. No. 20497-v. S. No. W-935.)**

On March 6, 1925, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 914 cases of canned cherries, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the National Grape Juice Co., from Philadelphia, Pa., November 26, 1924, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of California, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Pride of Westfield Brand \* \* \* Red Pitted Sour Cherries Packed By The Westfield Fruit Produce Co. Inc. Westfield, N. Y."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On March 1, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14903. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 3 Tons of Cottonseed Meal. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture entered. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21526. I. S. No. 8704-x. S. No. E-5929.)**

On January 12, 1927, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3 tons of cottonseed meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Belchertown, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the National Cotton Oil Co., Montgomery, Ala., and transported from the State of Alabama into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance deficient in protein (ammonia and nitrogen) had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Cottonseed Meal Guaranteed Analysis Ammonia 7% Protein 36% Nitrogen 5¼%," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and in that it was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On March 3, 1927, Rodney J. Hardy & Sons, Boston, Mass., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$250, conditioned in part that it be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14904. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 260 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20233. I. S. No. 15708-v. S. No. E-5424.)**

On July 14, 1925, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 260 cases of canned shrimp, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Marine Products (Inc.), New Orleans, La., April 7, 1924, and transported from the State of Louisiana into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Marine Shrimp Marine Products, Inc. New Orleans, La. Distributors."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On August 29, 1925, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14905. Adulteration of scallops. U. S. v. Seventeen 1-Gallon Tins of Scallops. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered delivered to charitable institution or destroyed. (F. & D. No. 21681. I. S. No. 16020-x. S. No. E-5958.)**

On February 7, 1927, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of seventeen 1-gallon tins of scallops, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by R. J. Rew, from Tasley, Va., on or about February 3, 1927, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that a substance, water, had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for scallops.

On February 24, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the portion of the product passed by this department as fit for human consumption be delivered to a charitable institution, and the remainder destroyed.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14906. Misbranding of Ambrozoin tablets. U. S. v. 11-11/12 Dozen Bottles of Ambrozoin Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20398. I. S. No. 85-x. S. No. W-1772.)**

On August 29, 1925, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11½ dozen bottles of Ambrozoin tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the American Apothecaries Co., from Astoria, N. Y., April 15, 1925, and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it contained ammonium chloride, licorice extract, a calcium compound, traces of terpin hydrate, and an iodide, and was sweetened with saccharin and colored pink.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the following statements borne on the bottle label: "Ambrozoin \* \* \* Demulcent Sedative \* \* \* Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Pharyngitis, Whooping-cough, Asthma, Tuberculosis and other respiratory affections \* \* \* Dose \* \* \* every hour until relief is obtained \* \* \*," were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed.

On January 29, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14907. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. v. 176 Boxes of Oranges. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21699. I. S. No. 13718-x. S. No. E-5985.)**

On February 14, 1927, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 176 boxes of oranges, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by the American Fruit Growers (Inc.), Lake Jem, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped from Lake Jem, Fla., on or about February 5, 1927, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Box) "Favorite Brand AFG American Fruit Growers Inc. Orlando, Fla."

Examination of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted in whole or in part of frost-damaged fruit.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On March 9, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14908. Adulteration of scallops. U. S. v. Twenty 1-Gallon Cans of Scallops, et al. Default decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered delivered to charitable institution or destroyed. (F. & D. Nos. 21680, 21686. I. S. Nos. 14907-x, 14908-x. S. Nos. E-5989, E-5991.)**

On February 17, 1927, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of thirty-five 1-gallon cans of scallops, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by W. J. Matthews, from Chincoteague, Va., in part on or about February 14, 1927, and in part on or about February 15, 1927, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated, in that a substance, water, had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for scallops.

On February 26 and March 3, 1927, respectively, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the portion of the product passed by this department as fit for human consumption be delivered to a charitable institution, and the remainder destroyed.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14909. Adulteration of canned cherries. U. S. v. 24 Cases of Canned Cherries. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21517. I. S. No. 7638-x. S. No. E-5926.)**

On January 14, 1927, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24 cases of canned cherries, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Geneseo Jam Kitchen (Inc.), Geneseo, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On February 10, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14910. Adulteration of grapefruit. U. S. v. 360 Boxes and 360 Boxes of Grapefruit. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 21676, 21677. I. S. Nos. 16176-x, 16177-x. S. Nos. E-5986, E-5987.)**

On February 16, 1927, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 720 boxes of grapefruit, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by J. B. Moritz Co., from Limona, Fla., on or about February 4, 1927, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Pretty Baby \* \* \* W. E. Lee \* \* \* Plant City, Fla."

Examination of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted in whole or in part of frost-damaged fruit.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On March 3, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14911. Adulteration of scallops. U. S. v. Twenty-one 1-Gallon Cans of Scallops. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered delivered to charitable institution or destroyed. (F. & D. No. 21692. I. S. No. 14903-x. S. No. E-5979.)**

On February 10, 1927, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of twenty-one 1-gallon cans of scallops, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by W. D. Davis, from Keller, Va., on or about February 8, 1927, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that a substance, water, had been mixed with and substituted in part for scallops.

On February 26, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the portion of the product passed by this department as fit for human consumption be delivered to a charitable institution, and the remainder destroyed.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14912. Adulteration of scallops. U. S. v. Sixteen 1-Gallon Cans of Scallops. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered delivered to charitable institution or destroyed. (F. & D. No. 21678. I. S. No. 16022-x. S. No. E-5970.)**

On February 8, 1927, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of sixteen 1-gallon cans of scallops, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by A. L. Charnock, from Exmore, Va., on or about February 4, 1927, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that a substance, water, had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for scallops.

On February 24, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the portion of the product passed by this department as fit for human consumption be delivered to a charitable institution, and the remainder destroyed.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14913. Adulteration of scallops. U. S. v. Thirteen 1-Gallon Cans of Scallops. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered delivered to charitable institution or destroyed. (F. & D. No. 21688. I. S. No. 14904-x. S. No. E-5982.)**

On February 14, 1927, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of thirteen 1-gallon cans of scallops, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Atlantic Fish Co., from Baltimore, Md., on or about February 9, 1927, and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that a substance, water, had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for scallops.

On February 26, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the portion of the product passed by this department as fit for human consumption be delivered to a charitable institution, and the remainder destroyed.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14914. Adulteration of scallops. U. S. v. Twenty-eight 1-Gallon Cans of Scallops. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered delivered to charitable institution or destroyed. (F. & D. No. 21690. I. S. No. 14901-x. S. No. E-5977.)**

On February 10, 1927, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in

the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of twenty-eight 1-gallon cans of scallops, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by N. F. Smith, from Cheriton, Va., on or about February 7, 1927, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that a substance, water, had been mixed with and substituted in part for scallops.

On February 26, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the portion of the product passed by this department as fit for human consumption be delivered to a charitable institution and the remainder destroyed.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14915. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 400 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 20578. I. S. No. 6567-x. S. No. E-5545.)**

On or about November 13, 1925, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 400 sacks of cottonseed meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Americus Oil Co., from Americus, Ga., on or about October 9, 1925, and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Florida, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Cotton Seed Meal Mfd. By Americus Oil Co. Americus, Ga. Guaranteed Analysis: Ammonia 7.00% Protein 36.00%."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance deficient in ammonia (protein) had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Cotton Seed Meal Guaranteed Analysis: Ammonia 7.00% Protein 36.00%" borne on the label was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On November 25, 1925, the Americus Oil Co., Americus, Ga., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,200, conditioned that it not be used in violation of law.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14916. Adulteration and misbranding of tangerines and grapefruit. U. S. v. 38 Half Boxes of Tangerines and 55 Boxes of Grapefruit. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21675. I. S. Nos. 16178-x, 16179-x. S. No. E-5990.)**

On February 17, 1927, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 38 half boxes of tangerines and 55 boxes of grapefruit, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the articles had been shipped by M. A. Rice, from Citra, Fla., on or about February 10, 1927, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The tangerines were labeled in part: "M. A. Rice." The grapefruit were labeled in part: "Rice Brand \* \* \* M. A. Rice & Co., Citra, Fla."

Examination of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that they consisted in whole or in part of frost-damaged fruit.

It was alleged in the libel that the articles were adulterated, in that they consisted in whole or in part of decomposed vegetable substances.

On March 2, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14917. Adulteration of scallops. U. S. v. Ten 1-Gallon Cans of Scallops, et al. Default decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered delivered to charitable institution or destroyed. (F. & D. Nos. 21687, 21689. I. S. Nos. 14905-x, 16025-x. S. Nos. E-5976, E-5981.)**

On February 10 and 14, 1927, respectively, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of twenty-four 1-gallon cans of scallops, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by G. W. McCready, from Cheriton, Va., in part on or about February 7, 1927, and in part on or about February 8, 1927, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated, in that a substance, water, had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for scallops.

On February 26, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the portion of the product passed by this department as fit for human consumption be delivered to a charitable institution, and the remainder destroyed.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14918. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. v. 15 Cases of Oranges. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21698. I. S. No. 13720-x. S. No. E-5993.)**

On February 17, 1927, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 15 cases of oranges, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by the Winter Garden Citrus Growers, Winter Garden, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped from Winter Garden, Fla., on or about February 8, 1927, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

Examination of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted in whole or in part of frost-damaged fruit.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On March 9, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14919. Adulteration of tangerines. U. S. v. 33 Boxes of Tangerines. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21700. I. S. No. 13719-x. S. No. E-5992.)**

On February 17, 1927, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 33 boxes of tangerines, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by the Crosby-Wartmann Packing Co., Citra, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped from Citra, Fla., on or about February 11, 1927, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Wrapper) "Crosby-Wartmann Packing Co. Citra Marion County Fla. Orange Lake Tangerines."

Examination of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted in whole or in part of frost-damaged fruit.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On March 9, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14920. Adulteration of scallops. U. S. v. Twenty-Eight 1-Gallon Cans of Scallops. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered delivered to charitable institution or destroyed.** (F. & D. No. 21691. I. S. No. 14902-x. S. No. E-5978.)

On February 10, 1927, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of twenty-eight 1-gallon cans of scallops, remaining in the original and unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by Jean [G] W. McCready, from Cheriton, Va., on or about February 8, 1927, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that a substance, water, had been mixed with and substituted in part for scallops.

On February 26, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the portion of the product passed by this department as fit for human consumption be delivered to a charitable institution, and the remainder destroyed.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14921. Adulteration of scallops U. S. v. Forty 1-Gallon Cans of Scallops. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered delivered to charitable institution or destroyed.** (F. & D. No. 21685. I. S. No. 14906-x. S. No. E-5988.)

On February 17, 1927, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of forty 1-gallon cans of scallops, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by Bart Bowen, from Exmore, Va., on or about February 14, 1927, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that a substance, water, had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for scallops.

On February 26, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the portion of the product passed by this department as fit for human consumption be delivered to a charitable institution, and the remainder destroyed.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14922. Adulteration of scallops. U. S. v. 19 Gallon Cans of Scallops. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered delivered to charitable institution or destroyed.** (F. & D. No. 21679. I. S. No. 16019-x. S. No. E-5950.)

On February 7, 1927, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 19 gallon cans of scallops, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by J. Lewis & Co., from Tasley, Va., on February 3, 1927, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that a substance, water, had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for scallops.

On February 24, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the portion of the product passed by this department as fit for human consumption be delivered to a charitable institution, and the remainder destroyed.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14923. Misbranding of Sexvitor. U. S. v. 4½ Dozen Bottles of Sexvitor. Default order of destruction entered.** (F. & D. No. 21310. I. S. No. 12619-x. S. No. W-2032.)

On October 16, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Utah, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and

condemnation of 4¼ dozen bottles of Sexvitor, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped by Joseph A. Piuma, from Los Angeles, Calif., on or about August 5, 1926, and transported from the State of California into the State of Utah, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it consisted of red-dyed, sugar, starch, and calcium carbonate coated tablets, containing mineral matter including a phosphorous compound, a small amount of laxative plant extractive, a trace of strychnine, and a nitrogenous substance.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the labels and the accompanying circular bore the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article: (Carton and bottle label) "Sexvitor \* \* \* A Superior Glandular Tonic for Men and Women Recommended to strengthen the nerves, correct constipation, clear the skin, increase energy, enrich the blood, aid digestion, and as a health giving reconstructive tonic in weak and run down conditions and as a vitalizer for pale and pep-less people," (circular) "The Function Of Ductless Glands And Their Usefulness. The term Ductless Glands means those glands which have an internal secretion \* \* \* the \* \* \* scientist \* \* \* discovered the value of Ductless Glands \* \* \* He noticed that his mental and physical vigor were increased, making him feel much younger and giving him lots of 'Pep.' Sexvitor is a glandular product made from the fresh healthy glands of young selected animals, combined with a vegetable extract \* \* \* It is a harmless vegetable extract and the use of it results in creating regular heart action. It is not intended that Sexvitor be taken simply as a stimulant, but to strengthen those parts of the body which lack in glandular substance \* \* \* Each box \* \* \* contains \* \* \* a month's treatment. It is not necessary to consume a whole box if you have reasons to believe that you are permanently relieved. This of course is very hard to tell, on account that we have found many users of Sexvitor, after taking a month's treatment and experiencing its remarkable invigorating action, believe themselves permanently relieved of their old weaknesses and drop the treatment only to find that a few weeks later that their old symptoms have reappeared and then order longer treatments. Because the first doses of Sexvitor gives one a feeling of strength and energy, does not mean that one is permanently relieved. Those suffering from lack of ambition, run down conditions, fatigue, melancholia, nervousness etc., should at least take the treatment for two months. The most important Ductless Glands are the thyroid, Pituitary, Adrenals, Suprarenal, Thymus and Sex Glands. Without any one of these, health could not exist. That is why when one is fatigued they say; he's got no Pep. If the Sex Glands were not functioning properly you would have Impotence. Man cannot have health without proper gland functioning," which said statements were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On December 4, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of the court was entered, finding the product misbranded and ordering that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14924. Adulteration of grapefruit. U. S. v. 360 Cases of Grapefruit. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21654. I. S. No. 5906-x. S. No. E-5952.)**

On February 3, 1927, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 360 cases of grapefruit, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by E. W. Wiggins, from Limona, Fla., on or about January 26, 1927, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Box) "S. E. Mays Grower and Shipper Plant City, Florida."

Examination of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted in whole or in part of frost-damaged fruit.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On March 21, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14925. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. v. James T. Oder (Hastings Poultry Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 19780. I. S. No. 1407-x.)**

On August 9, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against James T. Oder, trading as the Hastings Poultry Co., Hastings, Nebr., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about August 30, 1925, from the State of Nebraska into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of shell eggs which were adulterated.

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of 10 half cases of the article, or 1,800 eggs, showed 366, or 20.3 per cent, inedible eggs.

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in part of a filthy and decomposed and putrid animal substance.

On March 14, 1927, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14926. Adulteration and misbranding of chocolate coating. U. S. v. 4½ Cases of Chocolate Coating. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21008. I. S. No. 1988-x. S. No. C-5048.)**

On April 9, 1926, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 4½ cases of chocolate coating, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Louisville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Royal Cocoa Co., Philadelphia, Pa., on or about September 11, 1925, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Kentucky, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance, excessive shell, had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "100 Lbs. Chocolate Liquors Besco No. 2," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, since the said article was a mixture of chocolate and shell, and for the further reason that it was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On December 28, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14927. Misbranding and alleged adulteration of canned tuna fish. U. S. v. 50 Cases of Tuna Fish. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 20702. I. S. No. 5811-x. S. No. E-5602.)**

On December 9, 1925, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 50 cases of tuna fish, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Halfhill Packing Corporation at Los Angeles, Calif., August 15, 1925, and transported from the State of California into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Gold Leaf Brand California Tuna Contents 13 Ozs. Packed For \* \* \* & Co., Buffalo, N. Y."

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was short weight and slack filled and was adulterated, in that excessive amounts of cottonseed oil had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Contents 13 Ozs.," borne on the labels, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that the article was food in package

form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On January 17, 1927, the Halfhill Packing Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be relabeled and repacked under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14928. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. v. 78 Cases of Oranges. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 21697. I. S. No. 13721-x. S. No. E-5994.)

On February 18, 1927, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 78 cases of oranges, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by L. Maxcy, Island Grove, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped from Island Grove, Fla., on or about February 5, 1927, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Case) "L. Maxcy Incorporated Supreme Brand Quality And Pack Oranges \* \* \* Frostproof, Fla."

Examination of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted in whole or in part of frost-damaged fruit.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On March 14, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14929. Adulteration and misbranding of evaporated apples. U. S. v. 56 Cases, et al., of Evaporated Apples. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 19996, 19997. I. S. Nos. 16414-v, 16415-v, 16417-v. S. Nos. E-5288, E-5289.)

On April 16, 1925, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 92 cases of evaporated apples, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Tampa, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Aspegren Fruit Co., from Sodus, N. Y., in various consignments, on or about December 5 and 12, 1924, and January 9, 1925, respectively, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Florida, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Net Weight 6 Ounces" (or "Contents 7 Oz. Net") "Victor Brand Evaporated Apples Packed By The Aspegren Fruit Co. Sodus, N. Y."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements "Contents 7 Oz. Net" or "Net Weight 6 Ounces," as the case might be, borne on the labels, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement made was not correct.

During August, 1925, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14930. Adulteration and misbranding of canned oysters. U. S. v. 36 Cases and 72 Cases of Oysters. Decrees of condemnation and forfeiture entered. Portion of product destroyed. Remainder released under bond.** (F. & D. Nos. 20961, 21029. I. S. Nos. 6773-x, 7486-x. S. Nos. E-5691, E-5714.)

On or about March 24 and May 4, 1926, respectively, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said

district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 108 cases of canned oysters, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped by J. T. Leonard & Sons, from Charleston, S. C., in part on or about February 9, 1926, and in part on or about March 12, 1926, and transported from the State of South Carolina into the State of Florida, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Sea Maid Brand Oysters Contents 5 Oz. Packed By Seaside Cannery Charleston, South Carolina."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that a substance, excessive brine, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength and had been substituted in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label bore a statement "Oysters Contents 5 Oz." or "Contents 5 Oz.," as the case might be, which was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, and for the further reason that it was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On April 17, 1926, no claimant having appeared for 36 cases of the product judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the said 36 cases be destroyed by the United States marshal. On June 10, 1926, John T. Leonard & Sons having appeared as claimant for the remaining 72 cases of the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned that it not be used contrary to law.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14931. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 350 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20585. I. S. No. 6565-x. S. No. E-5561.)**

On November 12, 1925, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 350 sacks of cottonseed meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Montezuma Cotton Oil Co., from Montezuma, Ga., on or about September 29, 1925, and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Florida, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Cotton Seed Meal Montezuma Cotton Oil Co. Montezuma, Georgia Guaranteed Analysis Protein (minimum) 36.00 per cent Ammonia (minimum) 7.00 per cent Fibre (minimum) 14.00 per cent."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance deficient in ammonia (protein) and containing excessive fiber had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Guaranteed Analysis Protein (minimum) 36.00 per cent Ammonia (minimum) 7.00 per cent Fiber (minimum) 14.00 per cent," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that it was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On April 17, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the 8 sacks of the product seized be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14932. Adulteration of grapefruit. U. S. v. 360 Cases and 360 Cases of Grapefruit. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 21655, 21656. I. S. Nos. 5693-x, 5694-x. S. Nos. E-5953, E-5954.)**

On February 3 and 4, 1927, respectively, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels

praying seizure and condemnation of 720 cases of grapefruit, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by R. W. Burch, from Plant City, Fla., on or about January 20, 1927, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "West Coast Brand \* \* \* R. W. Burch Sales Office, Plant City, Florida."

Examination of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted in whole or in part of frost-damaged fruit.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On February 18, 1927, R. W. Burch, Plant City, Fla., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bonds totaling \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be repacked under the supervision of this department and not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14933. Adulteration of oranges and tangerines. U. S. v. 31 Cases of Oranges and 105 Cases of Tangerines. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21723. I. S. No. 13725-x. S. No. E-5997.)**

On March 1, 1927, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 31 cases of oranges and 105 cases of tangerines, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by Chase & Co., Nocatee, Fla., alleging that the articles had been shipped from Nocatee, Fla., on or about February 23, 1927, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The articles were labeled in part: (Wrapper) "Terrapin Brand Oranges & Grapefruit Chase & Co. Sales Agents Nocatee Groves."

Examination of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that they consisted in whole or in part of frost-damaged fruit.

It was alleged in the libel that the articles were adulterated, in that they consisted in whole or in part of decomposed vegetable substances.

On March 21, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14934. Adulteration of tangerines. U. S. v. 429 Half Boxes and 629 Half Boxes of Tangerines. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 21627, 21628. I. S. Nos. 13717-x, 13750-x. S. Nos. E-5960, E-5964.)**

On February 9, 1927, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 1,058 half boxes of tangerines, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by the De Land Packing Co., De Land, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped from De Land, Fla., in two consignments, on or about January 31 and February 1, 1927, respectively, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Temptation Brand Tangerines De Land Packing Co. De Land, Fla."

Examination of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted in whole or in part of frost-damaged fruit.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On March 2, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14935. Misbranding of meat and bone scrap. U. S. v. The Berg Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$600.** (F. & D. No. 21545. I. S. Nos. 697-x, 1069-x, 1092-x, 8670-x, 8674-x, 10667-x.)

On October 18, 1926, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Berg Co., a corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, in various consignments, between the dates of April 22, 1925, and March 13, 1926, from the State of Pennsylvania in part into the State of Maryland and in part into the State of California, of quantities of meat and bone scrap which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Berg's 50% Protein" (or "75% Protein" or "55% Protein") "Poultry Meat & Bone Scrap Guaranteed Analysis Min. Protein 50.00%" (or "75%" or "55.00%") "Manufactured by The Berg Company Incorporated Philadelphia, Pa."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statements, to wit, "50% Protein" and "Guaranteed Analysis Min. Protein 50.00%," with respect to a portion of the product; "75% Protein" and "Guaranteed Analysis Min. Protein 75%," with respect to a portion of the said product; and "55% Protein" and "Guaranteed Analysis Min. Protein 55.00%," with respect to the remainder thereof, borne on the labels of the article, were false and misleading, in that the said statements represented that said article contained the amount of protein declared on the label thereof, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained the amount of protein declared on the said label, whereas the said article contained less protein than so represented.

On March 17, 1927, a plea of nolo contendere to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$600.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14936. Misbranding of cottonseed cake. U. S. v. 400 Sacks of Cottonseed Cake. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 21472. I. S. No. 15177-x. S. No. W-2060.)

On December 18, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of New Mexico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 400 sacks of cottonseed cake, remaining unsold in the original packages at Clayton, N. Mex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Sweetwater Cotton Oil Co., Sweetwater, Tex., December 4, 1926, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of New Mexico, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "43 Per Cent Protein Cottonseed Cake Prime Quality Manufactured by Sweetwater Cotton Oil Co., Sweetwater, Texas."

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the sacks were misbranded and the contents thereof adulterated, in that the statements on the labels of the said sacks regarding the chemical contents of the article were false and misleading and intended and calculated to deceive and did deceive the purchaser, in that a product containing less than 43 per cent of protein had been substituted for 43 per cent protein cottonseed cake, which the said article purported to be.

On January 10, 1927, the Sweetwater Cotton Oil Co., Sweetwater, Tex., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of the court was entered, finding the product misbranded and ordering its condemnation and forfeiture, and it was further ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14937. Adulteration and misbranding of powdered milk. U. S. v. 2 Barrels of Powdered Milk. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released upon filing of collateral.** (F. & D. No. 21527. I. S. No. 920-x. S. No. W-2084.)

On January 11, 1927, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condem-

nation of 2 barrels of powdered milk, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Western Butchers Supply Co., from San Francisco, Calif., on or about December 17, 1926, and transported from the State of California into the State of Oregon, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Milk Powder \* \* \* Western Butchers Supply Co. San Francisco."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance, excessive moisture, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for normal powdered milk of good commercial quality, and in that a valuable constituent, milk fat, had been wholly or in part abstracted.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Milk Powder" was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that it was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On February 5, 1927, the Western Butchers Supply Co., San Francisco, Calif., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings, and the filing of a draft in the sum of \$48 to insure that the product not be disposed of contrary to law and that it be relabeled in a manner satisfactory to this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14938. Adulteration of canned peas. U. S. v. 705 Cases and 246 Cases of Canned Peas. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 21351, 21352. I. S. Nos. 14105-x, 14030-x. S. No. C-5240.)

On or about November 3 and 5, 1926, respectively, the United States attorney for the District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 951 cases of canned peas, remaining in the original unbroken packages in part at Huntington, Ind., and in part at Fort Wayne, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Columbia Canning Co., Cambria, Wis., October 18, 1924, and transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Indiana, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On March 9, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14939. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. v. 34 Cases of Oranges. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 21724. I. S. No. 13716-x. S. No. E-5998.)

On March 1, 1927, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 34 cases of oranges, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by A. C. Haynes, De Land, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped from De Land, Fla., on or about February 24, 1927, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Case) "Grown & Packed by A. C. Haynes, De Land, Florida."

Examination of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted in whole or in part of frost-damaged fruit.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On March 21, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14940. Adulteration of dried figs. U. S. v. 2,400 Boxes of Dried Figs. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21540. I. S. Nos. 14971-x, 16556-x. S. No. E-5989.)**

On January 27, 1927, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2,400 boxes of dried figs, remaining in the original packages at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by Rosenberg Bros. Co., from San Francisco, Calif., on or about December 6, 1926, and transported from the State of California into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Calimyrna Figs Prepared With Sulphur Dioxide."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On or about March 2, 1927, Marion R. Ellis, agent for Rosenberg Bros. & Co., San Francisco, Calif., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$7,500, conditioned in part that the good portion be separated from the bad, and the bad portion destroyed or denatured under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14941. Adulteration of apple chops. U. S. v. 851 Sacks of Apple Chops. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21354. I. S. No. 13918-x. S. No. C-5251.)**

On October 29, 1926, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 851 sacks of apple chops, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Louisville, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Evaporated Fruits (Inc.), Selah, Wash., on or about October 3, 1926, and transported from the State of Washington into the State of Kentucky, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it contained an added poisonous or other deleterious ingredient, to wit, arsenic trioxide, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On January 4, 1927, the Goodwin Preserving Co., Louisville, Ky., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon the execution of a good and sufficient bond, conditioned in part that the excessive arsenic be removed under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14942. Misbranding of Barnes worm emulsion. U. S. v. Certain Quantities of Barnes Worm Emulsion. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21664. I. S. Nos. 11100-x, 12501-x. S. No. E-6001.)**

On or about February 28, 1927, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 42 cases each containing six 1-gallon cans, 7 cases each containing 12 quarts, 14 cases each containing 24 pints, nine 5-gallon kegs, eight 30-gallon barrels, and seven 50-gallon barrels of Barnes worm emulsion, remaining unsold at Norfolk, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Barnes Emulsion Co., Gardena, Calif., on or about December 3, 1926, and transported from the State of California into the State of Virginia, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it consisted of approximately 95 per cent water, the remainder consisting of a small quantity of gum, a bland fatty oil, and a trace of volatile oil.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Can

label) "Builds Health and Vitality by aiding digestion. \* \* \* remedy for either mild or severe worm infestation of poultry (including tape, round and pin worms) \* \* \* effective builder of health and vitality in all poultry \* \* \* Baby chicks receiving it from the very start will seldom be affected with the usual bowel ailments which so often cause heavy mortality losses. \* \* \* Its health and vitality building qualities \* \* \* birds are enabled to properly digest and assimilate All of the nutriment in their feed—also intestinal parasites. \* \* \* Fowls that are badly infested with worms, or that have paralysis, or that are in a badly run-down condition, should be separated from the rest if possible, and treated as noted under 'Severe Infection.' \* \* \* For worm control and to build better health, vitality, and growth in normal flocks \* \* \* For Pullets In Poor Condition \* \* \* in severe cases. \* \* \* If bird is so weak it cannot swallow \* \* \* To control any possible surplus of worms, lessen the chance of diarrhea infection and increase growth, health and vitality \* \* \* Treatment For Severe Infection: When the fowls are heavily infested with worms, Worm Emulsion will control the surplus worms \* \* \* to remedy the evil as quickly as possible we suggest the following method of using Emulsion \* \* \* until there is a great improvement noted in the fowls \* \* \* it enables the birds to digest and assimilate all of the nutrition in their feed \* \* \* Worm Emulsion," (label on portion of can) "The Worm Evil In Poultry \* \* \* Worms In Poultry Cause Many ailments And Losses \* \* \* worms in the intestinal tract \* \* \* Worms \* \* \* tend in several ways to destroy the fowl's digestive juices and lubricants, causing poisoning by undigested food, irritation of the intestinal tract and a general sapping of the bird's vitality until it hasn't the strength to resist colds, cholera and like diseases. Where the Worms Come From Many folks wonder how their fowls can be infested with a surplus of worms \* \* \* all animals have worms. Rats, mice and all creeping things, as well as birds, carry these worms. \* \* \* worm larvae is also found on weeds and grass and in the soil, especially on premises where the expelling method of ridding worms from poultry and domestic animals has been used. The expelled worms may be destroyed by the expelling process, but the expelled worm eggs or larvae remain alive \* \* \* at some time nearly all feeds becomes contaminated, not with live worms, but with ovum or eggs. \* \* \* as these worm eggs are ever being hatched within the intestinal tract of the birds, we must constantly control the young worms and keep down the devitalizing Surplus. A regular use of Barnes Worm Emulsion does this effectively and at the same time enables the fowls to keep in a high state of health and vitality. \* \* \* Its function is always to build vitality \* \* \* The Barnes Way Of Worm Control And What It Means If the old method of expelling worms accomplished good results it would be correct. But although the expelled worms may quickly die, if the worm eggs remain fertile \* \* \* re-infestation begins again; so what good is done by merely expelling the worm? The Barnes way of worm control is to increase and strengthen the digestive juices of the fowl so that these digestive juices may digest and assimilate the worms and worm eggs the same as they would any meaty substance, and in doing this the fowl retains the nutrition that the worm has taken to itself from the food in the intestinal tract of the bird' \* \* \* the Surplus of worms is under control \* \* \* continued systematic control with the regular small dosage of one ounce of Barnes Worm Emulsion in each gallon of drinking water \* \* \* in so doing the fowl benefits from All the nutrition in its food for eggs, growth and health. This means less food with greater production and vitality."

On March 18, 1927, the Vines Feed Co. (Inc.), Norfolk, Va., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14943. Adulteration of grapefruit. U. S. v. 112 Crates of Grapefruit. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 21767. I. S. No. 9976-v. S. No. W-2096.)

On February 18, 1927, the United States attorney for the District of Wyoming, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District

Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 112 crates of grapefruit, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Cheyenne, Wyo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Florida Mixed Car Co., Plant City, Fla., on or about January 29, 1927, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Wyoming, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Highlands Brand Florida Mixed Car Co. Plant City, Fla."

Examination of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted in whole or in part of frost-damaged fruit.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On February 22, 1927, the Stacy-Vorwerk Co., Cheyenne, Wyo., claimant, having petitioned for release of the product, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the said product be released to the claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$700, conditioned that it be disposed of under the supervision of this department. On March 14, 1927, the attempt to salvage the product having failed, an order of destruction was entered.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14944. Adulteration of oranges and tangerines. U. S. v. 198 Cases of Oranges and 118 Cases of Tangerines. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21749. I. S. Nos. 13723-x, 13724-x. S. No. E-5996.)**

On February 24, 1927, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 198 cases of oranges and 118 cases of tangerines, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by Chauncy Butler, Interlachen, Fla., alleging that the articles had been shipped from Interlachen, Fla., on or about February 11, 1927, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The articles were labeled in part: (Case) "Genista Grove Chauncy Butler Prop. Interlachen, Fla."

Examination of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that they consisted in whole or in part of frost-damaged fruit.

It was alleged in the libel that the articles were adulterated, in that they consisted in whole or in part of decomposed vegetable substances.

On March 14, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the articles be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14945. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 511 Cases of Canned Salmon. Decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction entered. Decree modified to permit release of portion of product under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 21512, 21514. I. S. Nos. 12047-x, 12050-x. S. No. C-5305.)**

On January 2, 1927, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 511 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pacific American Fisheries, Bellingham, Wash., on or about October 11, 1926, and transported from the State of Washington into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "King Bird Brand Salmon Packed For Pacific American Fisheries Bellingham, Wash."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On January 25, 1927, the Pacific American Fisheries, Bellingham, Wash., having appeared as claimant for the property, an order was entered, allowing said claimant 30 days to effect reconditioning of the product. Upon failure of the claimant to comply with the terms of the said order decree pro confesso was entered, ordering condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction of the property. On March 15, 1927, 148 cases of the product having been destroyed, and the Pacific American Fisheries having appeared and prayed release of the remain-

der, it was ordered by the court that the judgment pro confesso be modified to permit the release of the remainder and its shipment to Bellingham, Wash., to be reconditioned subject to inspection by this department, upon the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,500.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14946. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 100 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal. Decree entered ordering product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. No. 21452. I. S. No. 15109-x. S. No. W-1888.)**

On December 11, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of New Mexico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 100 sacks of cottonseed meal, remaining unsold in the original packages at Clayton, N. Mex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Vernon Cotton Oil Co., Vernon, Tex., November 30, 1926, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of New Mexico, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "43 Per Cent Protein Cottonseed Meal, Prime Quality Manufactured by Vernon Cotton Oil Co., Vernon, Texas, Guaranteed Analysis, Crude Protein not less than 43 Per Cent."

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the said sacks were misbranded and the contents thereof adulterated, in that the statements on the labels regarding the chemical contents of the article were false and misleading and were intended and calculated to deceive and did deceive the purchaser, in that a product containing less than 43 per cent of protein had been substituted for 43 per cent cottonseed meal, which the said article purported to be.

On January 6, 1927, the Swagerty Trading Co., Clayton, N. Mex., having appeared as claimant for the property, and the court having found that the material allegations of the libel were true, a decree was entered, ordering that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it be relabeled to show the true protein content.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14947. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 400 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21614. I. S. No. 13934-x. S. No. E-5217.)**

On January 31, 1927, the United States attorney for the District of Maine, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 400 sacks of cottonseed meal, at Cornish, Me., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Rome Oil Co., from Rome, Ga., on or about January 14, 1927, and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Maine, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Empire High Grade Cotton Seed Meal \* \* \* Guaranteed Analysis Protein, not less than 41.12%."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statement "Guaranteed Analysis Protein, not less than 41.12%" was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On February 7, 1927, the Doten Grain Co., Portland, Me., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$600, conditioned in part that it be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14948. Misbranding of Injection Sanagono. U. S. v. 43 Bottles of Injection Sanagono. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21435. I. S. No. 14502-x. S. No. E-5680.)**

On December 3, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 43 bottles of Injection Sanagono, at Santurce, P. R., alleging that

the article was being sold and offered for sale in the Territory of Porto Rico by the Liaju Co., Santurce, P. R., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the product showed that it was a solution containing ammonium alum, zinc sulphate, and carbolic acid.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton, English) "Sanagono Injection For The Treatment Of Venereal Diseases Directions: Two Injections Daily, (carton, Spanish) "Inyeccion Sanagono Para El Tratamiento De Las Infecciones Gonococcicas Modo De Usarse: Una Inyeccion Por La Manana \* \* \* Inyeccion Sanagono Definitiva."

On January 27, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14949. Adulteration of canned tomato sardines. U. S. v. 75 Cases of Tomato Sardines. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20636. S. No. W-1818.)**

On November 21, 1925, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 75 cases of tomato sardines, at Nogales, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped by M. A. Rex, from East San Pedro, Calif., on or about October 3, 1925, and transported from the State of California into the State of Arizona, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Delores California Sardines."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On December 13, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14950. Adulteration of salted sardines. U. S. v. 13 Boxes of Salted Sardines. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20639. I. S. No. 596-x. S. No. W-1819.)**

On November 21, 1925, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 13 boxes of salted sardines, at Douglas, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped by the San Xavier Fish Packing Co., from Monterey, Calif., on or about November 20, 1924, and transported from the State of California into the State of Arizona, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Dry Pressed Salted Sardines San Xavier Fish Packing Co., Monterey, Calif."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On December 13, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

# INDEX TO NOTICE OF JUDGMENT 14901 TO 14950

Ambrozoin tablets:	N. J. No.	
American Apothecaries Co-----	14906	
Apple chops:		
Evaporated Fruits-----	14941	
Apples, evaporated:		
Aspegren Fruit Co-----	14929	
Barnes worm emulsion:		
Barnes Emulsion Co-----	14942	
Cherries, canned:		
Geneseo Jam Kitchen-----	14909	
National Grape Juice Co-----	14902	
Chocolate coating:		
Royal Cocoa Co-----	14926	
Cottonseed cake. <i>See</i> Feed.		
meal. <i>See</i> Feed.		
Eggs:		
Hastings Poultry Co-----	14925	
Feed, cottonseed cake:		
Sweetwater Cotton Oil Co---	14936	
meal:		
Americus Oil Co-----	14915	
Montezuma Cotton Oil Co---	14931	
National Cotton Oil Co-----	14903	
Rome Oil Co-----	14947	
Vernon Cotton Oil Co-----	14946	
meat and bone scrap:		
Berg Co-----	14835	
Figs, dried:		
Rosenberg Bros. Co-----	14940	
Fish, salmon:		
Pacific American Fisheries-----	14945	
sardines:		
Rex, M. A-----	14949	
San Xavier Fish Packing Co---	14950	
tuna:		
Halfhill Packing Corp-----	14927	
Grapefruit:		
Burch, R. W-----	14932	
Florida Mixed Car Co-----	14943	
Moritz, J. B., Co-----	14910	
Rice, M. A-----	14916	
Wiggins, E. W-----	14924	
Injection Sanagono:		
Liaju Co-----	14948	
Meat and bone scrap. <i>See</i> Feed.	N. J. No.	
Milk, powdered:		
Western Butchers Supply Co--	14837	
Morphine sulphate tablets:		
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co----	14901	
Nitroglycerin tablets:		
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co----	14901	
Oranges:		
American Fruit Growers-----	14907	
Butler, C-----	14944	
Chase & Co-----	14933	
Haynes, A. C-----	14939	
Maxcy, L-----	14928	
Winter Garden Citrus Growers--	14918	
Peas, canned:		
Columbia Canning Co-----	14938	
Salmon. <i>See</i> Fish.		
Sardines. <i>See</i> Fish.		
Scallops. <i>See</i> Shellfish.		
Sexvitor:		
Piuma, J. A-----	14923	
Shellfish, oysters:		
Leonard, J. T., & Sons-----	14930	
scallops:		
Atlantic Fish Co-----	14913	
Bowen, B-----	14921	
Charnock, A. L-----	14912	
Davis, W. D-----	14911	
Lewis, J., & Co-----	14922	
McCready, G. W-----	14917, 14920	
Matthews, W. J-----	14908	
Rex, R. J-----	14905	
Smith, N. F-----	14914	
Shrimp:		
Marine Products-----	14904	
Tangerines:		
Butler, C-----	14944	
Chase & Co-----	14933	
Crosby-Wartmann Packing Co---	14919	
De Land Packing Co-----	14934	
Rice, M. A-----	14916	
Tuna fish. <i>See</i> Fish.		
Worm emulsion:		
Barnes Emulsion Co-----	14942	



# United States Department of Agriculture

## SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

### BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY

### SUPPLEMENT

N. J. 14951-15000

[Approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., June 16, 1927]

## NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the food and drugs act]

**14951. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. Nelsonville Creamery and Cheese Assoc. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$40.**  
(F. & D. No. 19729. I. S. Nos. 17403-v, 17435-v.)

On February 6, 1926, the United States attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Nelsonville Creamery & Cheese Assoc., a corporation, Nelsonville, Wis., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, in two consignments, on or about January 26 and March 21, 1925, respectively, from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Maryland, of quantities of butter which was adulterated and misbranded.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance containing less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which must contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as prescribed by the act of March 4, 1923.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "This butter is made from pure cream and on account of its high, rich, delicate flavor, should be kept in a cool place entirely away from vegetables and other like products," borne on the parcels containing the said article, was false and misleading, in that the said statement represented that the article was butter, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was butter, whereas it was not but was a product deficient in milk fat, in that it contained less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat.

On February 12, 1927, a plea of nolo contendere to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$40.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14952. Misbranding of red dog flour. U. S. v. 351 Sacks of Red Dog Flour. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 21708. I. S. No. 8721-x. S. No. E-6011.)

On March 9, 1927, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 351 sacks of red dog flour, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Bedford, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Washburn-Crosby Co., South Louisville, Ky., and transported from the State of Kentucky into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the statement "Guaranteed Analysis Protein 16.00% Fat 4.00%," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On March 29, 1927, the Washburn-Crosby Co., Boston, Mass., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14953. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 100 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21637. I. S. No. 8718-x. S. No. E-5975.)**

On February 14, 1927, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 100 sacks of cottonseed meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Worcester, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by L. B. Lovitt & Co., from Fremont, N. C., and transported from the State of North Carolina into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance, cottonseed feed, had been substituted in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements "36% Cotton Seed Meal Guaranteed Analysis Protein 36.00% Nitrogen (Equivalent to 7.00% Ammonia) 5.75%," borne on the label, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On March 9, 1927, J. B. Garland & Sons, Worcester, Mass., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$350, conditioned in part that it be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14954. Misbranding of digester tankage. U. S. v. 60 Sacks of Digester Tankage. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21543. I. S. No. 9364-x. S. No. C-5314.)**

On or about February 3, 1927, the United States attorney for the District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 60 sacks of digester tankage, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Brazil, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Northern Illinois Cereal Co., Lockport, Ill., November 20, 1926, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Indiana, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Gold Medal Digester Tankage Guaranteed Analysis Min. Protein 60 Per Cent \* \* \* Manufactured by Northern Illinois Cereal Company, Lockport, Ill."

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the label bore the following statement regarding the ingredients contained in the said article: "Guaranteed Analysis Min. Protein 60 Per Cent," which was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On April 5, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14955. Adulteration and misbranding of quinine sulphate tablets, nitroglycerin tablets, acetphenetidin tablets, morphine sulphate tablets, strychnine sulphate tablets, and belladonna tincture. U. S. v. Raymer Pharmacal Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$500. (F. & D. No. 21559. I. S. Nos. 4952-x, 4954-x, 4955-x, 4956-x, 4969-x, 6258-x, 6263-x, 7967-x, 7968-x, 7969-x.)**

On January 4, 1927, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the

Raymer Pharmacal Co., a corporation, trading at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about December 29, 1925, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland, of quantities of nitroglycerin tablets, acetphenetidin tablets, quinine sulphate tablets, and belladonna tincture, on or about January 2, February 19, and March 5, 1926, respectively, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey, of quantities of quinine sulphate tablets, nitroglycerin tablets, morphine sulphate tablets, and strychnine sulphate tablets, which said products were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled in part, variously: "Tablets Quinine Sulphate \* \* \* 1 gr.," "Nitroglycerin 1-100 Gr.," "Nitroglycerin 1/200 gr.," "Tablets \* \* \* Nitroglycerin \* \* \* 1-50 Grain," "Tablets Acetphenetidin 2 gr.," "Tablets Morphine Sulphate \* \* \* ¼ gr.," "Tablets Morphine Sulphate \* \* \* ⅓ Gr.," "Tablets Strychnine Sulphate 1-30 gr.," "Tincture \* \* \* Belladonna \* \* \* U. S. P.," as the case might be, "Raymer Pharmacal Co., Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Philadelphia."

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of samples of the articles showed that: The three samples of nitroglycerin tablets, labeled "1/200 gr.," "1/100 Gr.," and "1/50 Grain," respectively, contained 1/450 grain, 1/230 grain, and 1/70 grain, respectively, of nitroglycerin per tablet; the sample of acetphenetidin tablets, labeled "2 gr.," contained 1.74 grains of acetphenetidin per tablet; the two samples of quinine sulphate, labeled "1 gr.," contained ⅓ grain of quinine sulphate per tablet; the two samples of morphine sulphate, labeled "¼ gr." and "⅓ Gr.," respectively, contained 2/9 grain and 1/11 grain, respectively, of morphine sulphate per tablet; the sample of strychnine sulphate, labeled "1/30 gr.," contained 1/35 grain of strychnine sulphate per tablet; the belladonna tincture yielded not less than 0.0382 gram of the total alkaloids of belladonna leaves per 100 mils.

Adulteration of the said tablets was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold, in that the labels represented the said tablets to contain 1 grain of quinine sulphate, 1/100 grain of nitroglycerin, 1/200 grain of nitroglycerin, 1/50 grain of nitroglycerin; 2 grains of acetphenetidin, ¼ grain of morphine sulphate, ⅓ grain of morphine sulphate, or 1/30 grain of strychnine sulphate, as the case might be, whereas each of said tablets contained less of the product than represented on the label thereof.

Adulteration of the belladonna tincture was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopœia, official at the time of investigation, in that it yielded not less than 0.0382 gram of the total alkaloids of belladonna leaves per 100 mils, whereas said pharmacopœia provided that belladonna tincture, that is, tincture of belladonna leaves, should yield not more than 0.033 gram of the total alkaloids of belladonna leaves per 100 mils, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

Misbranding of the said tablets was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Tablets Quinine Sulphate \* \* \* 1 gr.," "Nitroglycerin 1-100 Gr.," "Nitroglycerin 1/200 gr.," "Tablets Nitroglycerin \* \* \* 1-50 Grain," "Tablets Acetphenetidin 2 gr.," "Tablets Morphine Sulphate \* \* \* ¼ gr.," "Tablets Morphine Sulphate \* \* \* ⅓ Gr.," "Tablets Strychnine Sulphate 1-30 gr.," as the case might be, borne on the labels of the respective products, were false and misleading, in that the said statements represented that each of said tablets contained the amount of the product declared on the label thereof, whereas the said tablets contained less than so declared.

Misbranding of the said belladonna tincture was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Tincture \* \* \* Belladonna \* \* \* U. S. P.," borne on the label, was false and misleading, in that the said statement represented that the article was belladonna tincture which conformed to the tests laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On March 18, 1927, a plea of nolo contendere to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$500.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14956. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 120 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale. (F. & D. No. 21513. I. S. No. 8703-x. S. No. E-5925.)**

On January 3, 1927, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 120 sacks of cottonseed meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Northfield, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Montezuma Cotton Oil Co., Montezuma, Ga., and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance deficient in protein and containing excessive fiber had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label bore a statement "Guaranteed Analysis Protein 36.00% Fiber 14.00%," regarding the said article, which was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and in that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On March 23, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be sold by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14957. Adulteration of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 1,000 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered destroyed. (F. & D. No. 21531. I. S. No. 14434-x. S. No. C-5300.)**

On January 13, 1927, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1,000 cases of tomato catsup, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Alexandria Packing Corp., from Alexandria, Ind., November 12, 1926, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Red Crown Brand Tomato Catsup Packed By Alexandria Packing Corp. Alexandria, Ind. Not Artificially Colored."

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On March 19, 1927, the Alexandria Packing Co., Alexandria, Ind., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the material allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal and that the cases, containers, and fittings be delivered to the said claimant.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14958. Adulteration and alleged misbranding of oranges. U. S. v. 300 Boxes of Oranges. Default decree of condemnation and confiscation entered. Product ordered sorted and good portion sold. (F. & D. No. 21693. I. S. No. 2370-x. S. No. C-5323.)**

On February 7, 1927, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 300 boxes of oranges, remaining in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by E. W. Wiggins, Limona, Fla., on or about January 28, 1927, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The boxes containing the article were labeled in part: "S. E. Mays Grower and Shipper Plant City, Florida." The wrappers were labeled in part: "Selected \* \* \* Florida Oranges" or "Selected Citrus Florida Fruit."

Examination of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was composed of frost-damaged fruit.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of decomposed oranges.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the individual wrappers, "Selected Citrus Florida Fruit" or "Selected Florida Oranges," as the case might be, were false and misleading when applied to partially or totally decomposed oranges.

On March 18, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered, finding the product adulterated and subject to condemnation and confiscation, and it was ordered by the court that a representative of this department be permitted to resort and repack the said product, and that the portion fit for human consumption be sold by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14959. Misbranding of cottonseed meal and cake. U. S. v. 400 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal and 480 Sacks of Cottonseed Cake. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Products released under bond.** (F. & D. Nos. 21468, 21469. I. S. Nos. 15148-x, 15149-x. S. Nos. W-1897, W-1898.)

On December 17, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 400 sacks of cottonseed meal and 480 sacks of cottonseed cake, remaining in the original unbroken packages in part at Colorado Springs, Colo., and in part at Padroni, Colo., consigned by the Sweetwater Cotton Oil Co., Sweetwater, Tex., alleging that the articles had been shipped from Sweetwater, Tex., on or about December 4, 1926, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The articles were labeled in part: "43% Protein Cottonseed Cake Prime Quality Manufactured By Sweetwater Cotton Oil Company, Sweetwater, Texas Guaranteed Analysis: Crude Protein not less than 43.00 Per Cent."

It was alleged in the libel that the articles were misbranded, in that the statement "Crude Protein not less than 43.00 Per Cent," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, because the said articles did not contain 43 per cent of protein.

On December 31, 1926, the Sweetwater Cotton Oil Co., Sweetwater, Tex., and the Seldomridge Grain Co., Colorado Springs, Colo., having appeared as claimants for respective portions of the products and having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be released to the said claimants upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bonds totaling \$1,000, conditioned that they not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14960. Misbranding of horse and mule feed. U. S. v. 84 Sacks of Horse and Mule Feed. Decree of forfeiture entered. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 21369. I. S. No. 6548-x. S. No. E-5895.)

On November 10, 1926, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 84 sacks of horse and mule feed, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Augusta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Atlantic Milling Co., on or about September 11, 1926, and that it had been transported in interstate commerce from the State of Georgia into the State of North Carolina, and had been reshipped on November 6, 1926, to the said Atlantic Milling Co., from Winston-Salem, N. C., to Augusta, Ga., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "AMCO Horse and Mule Feed Manufactured by Atlantic Milling Company, Augusta, Ga. Guaranteed Analysis. Protein 10%."

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the statement "Protein 10%," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, since it contained less than 10 per cent of protein.

On November 29, 1926, the Atlantic Milling Co., Augusta, Ga., having appeared as claimant and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be

released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14961. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 150 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21538. I. S. No. 9736-x. S. No. W-2086.)**

On or about January 26, 1927, the United States attorney for the District of Wyoming, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 150 sacks of cottonseed meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Laramie, Wyo., alleging that the article had been shipped by C. R. Garner & Co., Coleman, Tex., on or about December 9, 1926, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Wyoming, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that it was labeled in part as follows: "Prime Quality Manufactured by Coleman Cotton Oil Mill Coleman, Texas Crude Protein not less than 43.00 Per Cent," which said label was false and misleading, in that it represented that the said article contained 43 per cent of crude protein, whereas it contained less than 43 per cent of crude protein.

On March 3, 1927, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product might be released to the owner or owners upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, and it was further ordered that the United States marshal require that the product be relabeled to show clearly the actual protein content thereof. On the same date C. R. Garner & Co., Amarillo, Tex., the owner of the product, appeared and took it down under bond.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14962. Misbranding of salad oil. U. S. v. DeLuxe Products Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200. (F. & D. No. 21558. I. S. No. 7753-x.)**

On February 25, 1927, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the DeLuxe Products Co., a corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act as amended, on or about June 2, 1926, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of West Virginia, of a quantity of salad oil which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "De Luxe Brand Pure Salad Oil \* \* \* 15 Fluid Ounces Guaranteed By De Luxe Products Co. N. S. Pittsburgh Pa."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement "15 Fluid Ounces," borne on the bottles containing the said article, was false and misleading, in that the said statement represented that the bottles each contained 15 fluidounces of the article, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that the said bottles contained 15 fluidounces of the said article, whereas, in truth and in fact, they contained a less amount. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On April 9, 1927, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$200.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14963. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 800 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal. Product ordered released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. No. 21663. I. S. Nos. 15453-x, 15454-x. S. No. C-5330.)**

On or about February 25, 1927, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 800 sacks of cottonseed meal, at Bessemer, Ala., consigned in interstate commerce from Greenwood, Miss., into the State of Alabama, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., about February 4, 1927, and charging adulteration in violation of the food

and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "100 Lbs. Net Buckeye 36% Protein Cottonseed Meal Manufactured by The Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Cincinnati, Ohio Guarantee Protein 36.00%."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statement "100 Lbs. Net Protein 36.00%," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On March 18, 1927, the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having given bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned upon the faithful rebranding of the product, a decree was entered, ordering that the meal be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14964. Misbranding of alfalfa meal and molasses feed and dairy feed. U. S. v. 89 Sacks Alfalfa Meal and Molasses Feed and 100 Sacks Bar Nun Dairy Feed. Decrees of condemnation entered. Products released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 21711. I. S. Nos. 15471-x, 15472-x. S. No. C-5401.)

On or about March 11, 1927, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 89 sacks of alfalfa meal and molasses feed and 100 sacks of Bar Nun dairy feed, at Birmingham, Ala., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Sturges Co., from Meridian, Miss., the former about February 19, 1927, and the latter about February 23, 1927, and had been transported from the State of Mississippi into the State of Alabama, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The articles were labeled in part, respectively: "100 Lbs. Net Alfalfa Meal And Molasses Manufactured by Royal Feed & Milling Co., Memphis, Tenn. Meridian, Miss. Guaranteed Analysis Crude Protein, not less than 10 per cent," or "100 Pounds Net Bar Nun Dairy Feed Manufactured by Sturges Company Meridian, Miss. Guaranteed Analysis: Protein, not less than 18.00%."

It was alleged in the libels that the articles were misbranded, in that the statements "100 Lbs." with respect to the alfalfa meal and molasses feed, and "100 Pounds," "Guaranteed Analysis: Protein, not less than 18.00%," with respect to the dairy feed, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that the articles were food in package form and failed to bear a plain and conspicuous statement of the quantity of the contents, since the statement made was not correct.

On March 16, 1927, the Sturges Co., Meridian, Miss., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libels, judgments of condemnation were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be released to the said claimant upon the execution of bonds totaling \$1,000, conditioned in part that they be sold or otherwise disposed of only under the supervision of this department and after all Government requirements had been complied with.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14965. Adulteration of oranges and tangerines. U. S. v. 238 Field Crates Oranges, et al. Decrees entered releasing products under bond.** (F. & D. Nos. 21761, 21762. I. S. Nos. 15460-x, 15464-x. S. Nos. C-5342, C-5343.)

On or about February 21 and 23, 1927, respectively, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 511 crates of oranges and 31 crates of tangerines, at Birmingham, Ala., alleging that the articles had been shipped by J. T. Futch, from Dade City, Fla., in part about February 16, 1927, and in part about February 19, 1927, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Alabama, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

Examination of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was composed of frost-damaged fruit.

It was alleged in the libels that the articles were adulterated, in that they consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On February 24, 1927, J. T. Futch, Dade City, Fla., having appeared as claimant for the property and it having been shown to the court that only portions of the said products were decomposed, decrees were entered, ordering that they be delivered to the claimant for the purpose of salvaging by removing and destroying the unfit fruit, upon the execution of bonds totaling \$1,000, conditioned upon the carrying out of the terms of the decrees, and that the portions found by a representative of this department as fit for human consumption be released.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14966. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 23 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21845. I. S. No. 16524-x. S. No. E-6058.)**

On April 7, 1927, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 23 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Graceville Creamery Co., Graceville, Minn., March 26, 1927, and transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On April 14, 1927, the Graceville Creamery Co., Graceville, Minn., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$700, conditioned in part that it be reworked and reprocessed so as to contain not less than 80 per cent of butterfat.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14967. Misbranding of potatoes. U. S. v. 579 Sacks of Potatoes. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21705. I. S. Nos. 15649-x, 15650-x. S. No. C-5338.)**

On March 4, 1927, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 579 sacks of potatoes, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by Brown & Savage, from Burley, Idaho, in part February 19, 1927, and in part February 22, 1927, and transported from the State of Idaho into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the statement "U. S. No. 1 Selected Idaho Potatoes Net Wt. 110 Pounds," borne on the labeling of the sacks, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, since the said article did not meet the requirements of United States Grade No. 1 potatoes.

On March 7, 1927, S. Friedman & Son, Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned that it be relabeled by eliminating the words "U. S. Grade No. 1" from the said sacks.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14968. Adulteration of canned cherries. U. S. v. 7 Cases of Canned Cherries. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21738. I. S. No. 14713-x. S. No. E-6046.)**

On March 17, 1927, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in

the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 7 cases of canned cherries, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Allentown, Pa., consigned by the Empire State Pickling Co., Phelps, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from Phelps, N. Y., on or about August 17, 1926, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Silver Floss Red Sour Pitted Cherries \* \* \* Packed At Phelps, N. Y. By Empire State Pickling Co."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On April 4, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14969. Adulteration of grapefruit. U. S. v. 360 Boxes of Grapefruit. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21786. I. S. No. 5908-x. S. No. E-5955.)**

On or about February 18, 1927, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 360 boxes of grapefruit, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the West Coast Fruit Co., from Clearwater, Fla., on or about February 10, 1927, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

Examination of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was composed of frost-damaged fruit.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On March 24, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14970. Misbranding of white diarrhea remedy. U. S. v. 10 Cases of White Diarrhea Remedy. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21647. I. S. No. 12519-x. S. No. E-3278.)**

On March 2, 1927, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 cases of white diarrhea remedy, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Barnes Emulsion Co., Gardena, Calif., and transported from the State of California into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it was a solution of ferrous sulphate in water, the solution containing 9.4 per cent ferrous sulphate. Bacteriological examination showed that the product was not antiseptic or germicidal.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the following statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label) "White Diarrhea Cocidiosis Remedy \* \* \* This remedy is made specifically for White Diarrhea, Cocidiosis, and all bowel troubles. It is a remedy that is highly antiseptic, germicide \* \* \* Will assist the functions of the body."

On April 15, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14971. Misbranding and alleged adulteration of jellies. U. S. v. 70 Cases of Assorted Jellies. Decree entered, adjudging products misbranded. Products released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21096. I. S. Nos. 12256-x to 12261-x, incl. S. No. C-5153.)**

On or about June 7, 1926, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 70 cases of assorted jellies, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Bay City, Mich., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the C. VonAllen Preserving Co. (C. Von Allmen Preserving Co.), from Louisville, Ky., October 24, 1925, and transported from the State of Kentucky into the State of Michigan, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The articles were labeled in part: (Tumbler) "Light House Fruit Pectin Strawberry" (or "Raspberry," "Blackberry," "Plum," "Grape," "Apple") "Jelly."

It was alleged in the libel that the articles, with the exception of the apple jelly, were adulterated, in that a substance, pectin, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect their quality and strength; in that substances, pectin jellies colored with fruit juices and acidified with tartaric acid, had been substituted wholly or in part for the said articles; and in that they were colored in a manner whereby damage and inferiority was concealed. Adulteration of the apple jelly was alleged for the reason that a substance, pectin jelly with added tartaric acid, had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged with respect to all jellies for the reason that the statements "Fruit Pectin Strawberry" (or "Raspberry," "Blackberry," "Plum," "Grape," "Apple," as the case might be), borne on the labels, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged with respect to all the jellies, with the exception of the apple, for the further reason that they were imitations of and offered for sale under the distinctive names of other articles.

On November 13, 1926, the C. E. Von Allmen Preserving Co., Louisville, Ky., having appeared as claimant for the property, a decree was entered, adjudging the products misbranded and ordering that they be released to the said claimant upon the filing of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned that they not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law, and it was further ordered that the claimant pay the costs of the proceedings.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14972. Misbranding of oysters. U. S. v. George W. Donoho and Alexander Donoho. Pleas of guilty. Fines, \$20. (F. & D. No. 21555. I. S. No. 5739-x.)**

On January 19, 1927, the United States attorney for the District of Delaware, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against George W. Donoho and Alexander Donoho, copartners, trading as Donoho & Co., Seaford, Del., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the food and drugs act as amended, on or about February 8, 1926, from the State of Delaware into the State of New York, of a quantity of oysters which were misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "'Selects' Del. 4 1 Gallon," (tag) "Donoho & Co., \* \* \* Seaford, Delaware."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement "1 Gallon," borne on the cans containing the said article, was false and misleading, in that the said statement represented that each of said cans contained 1 gallon of oysters, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that each of the cans contained 1 gallon of oysters, whereas each of said cans did not contain 1 gallon of oysters but did contain a less amount. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On January 29, 1927, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed fines totaling \$20.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14973. Adulteration of celery U. S. v. 1 Carload of Celery. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 21771. I. S. No. 16590-x. S. No. E-6070.)

On March 23, 1927, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 carload of celery, at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Sanford Oveido Truck Growers, Inc., from Cameron City, Fla., March 11, 1927, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled, "Seminole Brand."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it contained an added poisonous ingredient, to wit, arsenic, which might be harmful to health.

On April 4, 1927, the Sanford Oveido Truck Growers, Inc., Sanford, Fla., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to the entry of a decree, and said claimant having petitioned for the release of the product for the purpose of salvaging by washing it, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the said product be released to the claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that no part thereof be sold or otherwise disposed of until examined, passed upon, and released by a representative of this department, and that the balance be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14974. Misbranding of cottonseed cake and meal. U. S. v. 330 Bags of Cottonseed Cake and Meal. Product ordered released under bond to be relabeled.** (F. & D. No. 20775. I. S. Nos. 359-x, 360-x, 361-x. S. No. W-1850.)

On January 19, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 330 bags of cottonseed cake and meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by Stamford Cotton Oil Mll, Stamford, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped from Stamford, Tex., on or about December 12, 1925, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "43% Protein Cottonseed Cake" (or "Meal") "Prime Quality Manufactured by Stamford Cotton Oil Mill Stamford, Texas Guaranteed Analysis Crude Protein not less than 43.00 Per Cent."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the statements "Crude Protein not less than 43.00 Per Cent" and "43% Protein Cottonseed Cake" (or "Meal") borne on the labels, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, since the article did not contain 43 per cent of crude protein or 43 per cent of protein.

On November 24, 1926, J. M. Terry having appeared as claimant for the property, a decree was entered, ordering that the product be released to the said claimant upon the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned that it be relabeled to describe correctly the protein content thereof, and that it not be sold or disposed of in violation of the Federal food and drugs act.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14975. Adulteration of tangerines. U. S. v. 54 Half Boxes and 72 Half Cases of Tangerines. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 21796, 21797. I. S. Nos. 14729-x, 14730-x. S. Nos. E-6017, E-6018.)

On March 18 and 23, 1927, respectively, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 54 half boxes and 72 half cases of tangerines, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by the Brooksville Citrus Growers Assoc., Brooksville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped from Brooksville, Fla., in part on or about

March 12, 1927, and in part on or about March 17, 1927, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Shipping case) "Flori-Kist Brand Tangerines Packed By Brooksville Citrus Growers Assn., Brooksville, \* \* \* Florida."

Examination of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was composed of frost-damaged fruit.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance, and in that a substance, frozen tangerines, had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

On April 11, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14976. Adulteration of frozen eggs. U. S. v. 1,469 Cans of Frozen Eggs. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21741. I. S. No. 14764-x. S. No. E-6059.)**

On March 17, 1927, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1,469 cans of frozen eggs, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by the Wichita Ice and Storage Co., Wichita, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped from Wichita, Kans., on or about February 23, 1927, and transported from the State of Kansas into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On April 11, 1927, Armour & Co. having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$10,000, conditioned in part that it be reconditioned under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14977. Adulteration and misbranding of jellies. U. S. v. 50 Cases of Raspberry Jelly, et al. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Products released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21046. I. S. Nos. 12211-x to 12215-x, incl. S. No. C-5075.)**

On or about April 30, 1926, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 328 cases of variously flavored jellies, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the articles had been shipped by McNeal & Co. (McNeil & Co.), from Carpentersville, Ill., October 25, 1925, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Michigan, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The articles were labeled in part: (Jar) "Net Wt. 14 oz." (or "6 oz.") "Apple Pectin Raspberry" (or "Strawberry" or "Currant") "Jelly."

Adulteration of the articles was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and affect their quality and strength; for the further reason that substances, pectin jellies colored with fruit juices and acidified with tartaric acid, had been substituted wholly or in part for the said articles; and for the further reason that they had been colored in a manner whereby damage and inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Raspberry" (or other fruit) "Apple Pectin Jelly," borne on the labels, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that they were imitations of and were offered for sale under the distinctive names of other articles. Misbranding was alleged with respect to 80 cases containing alleged 6-ounce jars of raspberry jelly for the further reason that the statement "Net Wt. 6 Oz.," borne on the labels of the said jars, was false

and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On May 27, 1926, McNeil & Co., Carpentersville, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$750, conditioned in part that they be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14978. Adulteration of prunes. U. S. v. Hyman J. Sherman. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. No. 17779. I. S. No. 6434-t.)**

On May 21, 1924, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Hyman J. Sherman, trading at Trenton, N. J., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about October 18, 1921, from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, of a quantity of prunes which were adulterated.

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On January 27, 1927, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14979. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 1,409 Cases and 20 Cases of Red Salmon. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21059. I. S. No. 10827-x. S. No. W-1971.)**

On May 6, 1926, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1,429 cases of red salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Oakland, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by James R. Baker Co., from Chicago, Ill., on or about December 29, 1925, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of California and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On January 26, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14980. Adulteration of tangerines. U. S. v. 87 Boxes of Tangerines. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21726. I. S. No. 13610-x. S. No. E-5833.)**

On February 18, 1927, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 87 boxes of tangerines, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Savannah, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by H. C. Conner & Sons, from Bartow, Fla., on or about February 14, 1927, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "H. C. Conner and Sons, Bartow, Fla."

Examination of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was composed of frost-damaged fruit.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On February 23, 1927, no claimant appearing, judgment of forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14981. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. v. 237 Half Boxes of Oranges. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered destroyed.** (F. & D. No. 21646. I. S. No. 7746-x. S. No. E-5957.)

On February 2, 1927, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel, and on February 19, 1927, an amended libel, praying seizure and condemnation of 237 half boxes of oranges, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by S. J. Sligh & Co., Orlando, Fla., and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

Examination of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was composed of frost-damaged fruit.

It was alleged in the libel as amended that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On February 23, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14982. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. v. 183 Half Boxes of Oranges. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 21645. I. S. No. 7648-x. S. No. E-5956.)

On February 2, 1927, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel, and on February 19, 1927, an amended libel, praying seizure and condemnation of 183 half boxes of oranges, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Standard Growers Exchange, Lucerne Park, Fla., and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

Examination of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was composed of frost-damaged fruit.

It was alleged in the libel as amended that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On February 23, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14983. Adulteration of grapefruit. U. S. v. 360 Boxes of Grapefruit. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 21732. I. S. No. 5787-x. S. No. E-5966.)

On February 26, 1927, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 360 boxes of grapefruit, at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by Gentile Bros. Co., Bowling Green, Fla., on or about February 17, 1927, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Case) "Grapefruit Rex Brand" (or "Florida Arms Brand") "Gentile Bros. Co. Orlando, Florida."

Examination of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was composed of frost-damaged fruit.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On March 1, 1927, James A. Descalzi, Pittsburgh, Pa., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the condemnation and forfeiture of the product, a decree was entered, ordering that the said product be released to the claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,200, the terms of said bond requiring that it be reprocessed and reconditioned under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14984. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed cake. U. S. v. 400 Sacks of Cottonseed Cake. Decree entered, ordering product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. No. 21451. I. S. No. 15104-x. S. No. W-1887.)**

On December 11, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of New Mexico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 400 sacks of cottonseed cake, at Colmor, N. Mex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Brownwood Cotton Oil Mills, Brownwood, Tex., November 28, 1926, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of New Mexico, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "43 Per Cent Protein Cottonseed Cake, Prime Quality, Manufactured by Brownwood Cotton Oil Mills, Brownwood, Texas, Guaranteed Analysis, Protein not less than 43 per cent."

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the said sacks were misbranded and the contents thereof adulterated, in that the statements on the labels, regarding the chemical contents of the article, were false and misleading and were intended and calculated to deceive and did deceive the purchaser, in that a product containing less than 43 per cent of protein had been substituted for 43 per cent protein cottonseed cake, which the said article purported to be.

On January 17, 1927, Roscoe Spriggs, Colmor, N. Mex., having appeared as claimant for the property, and the court having found that the material allegations of the libel were true, a decree was entered, ordering that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,500, conditioned in part that it be relabeled to show the true protein content.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14985. Adulteration and misbranding of coffee. U. S. v. 10 Cans, 27 Pounds Each, of Coffee. Default decree of forfeiture and sale entered. (F. & D. No. 21337. I. S. No. 11746-x. S. No. C-5247.)**

On or about October 30, 1926, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 cans, each containing 27 pounds, of coffee, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Atlanta, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the R. J. Newson Mfg. Co., Inc., Shreveport, La., on or about August 23, 1926, and transported from the State of Louisiana into the State of Texas, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "From R. J. Newson Mfg. Co. Inc. Shreveport, La.," and was invoiced "Santos Peaberry Blend."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that substances, chicory and cereal, had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality and strength, and in that chicory and cereal had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, and for the further reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On March 14, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be relabeled "Coffee, Chicory and Cereal," and sold by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14986. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 11 Cartons and 6 Cartons of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21529. I. S. Nos. 3482-x, 3483-x. S. No. C-5295.)**

On December 8, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condem-

nation of seventeen 30-pound cartons of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Northern Produce Co., from Fargo, N. Dak., in part November 19, 1926, and in part November 24, 1926, and transported from the State of North Dakota into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, and in that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not declared.

On January 17, 1927, the Northern Produce Co., St. Paul, Minn., claimant, having consented to the condemnation and forfeiture of the property, and the court having found that the allegations of the libel were true, decrees were entered, ordering that the product be released to the claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bonds, totaling \$225, conditioned in part that it be reworked under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14987. Adulteration of canned tomato pulp. U. S. v. 1,020 Cans of Tomato Pulp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21515. I. S. No. 14098-x. S. No. C-5293.)**

On or about January 6, 1927, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1,020 cans of tomato pulp, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Marysville Packing Co., from Marysville, Ind., November 22, 1926, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On March 16, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14988. Adulteration and misbranding of canned oysters. U. S. v. 100 Cases of Oysters. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21626. I. S. No. 12888-x. S. No. W-2091.)**

On February 9, 1927, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 100 cases of oysters, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Sea Food Co., from New Orleans, La., December 29, 1926, and transported from the State of Louisiana into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Cottage Brand Oysters Contents 10 Oz."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance, excessive brine, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Contents 10 Oz. Exclusive Of Liquid," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On March 18, 1927, the Matchett-Macklem Co., Seattle, Wash., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum

of \$500, the terms of said bond requiring that the product be reconditioned in conformity with the law and under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14989. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. v. 303 Boxes of Oranges. Decree of condemnation entered. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21735. I. S. No. 2390-x. S. No. C-5331.)**

On February 16, 1927, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 303 boxes of oranges, at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped by Alexander & Baird, Pierson, Fla., on or about February 8, 1927, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Tennessee, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Alexander and Baird Co. Beresford, Fla. Growers & Shippers AB Oranges and Grapefruit."

Examination of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was composed of frost-damaged fruit.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance which rendered the said product unfit for food, since the said oranges had been damaged by frost.

On March 7, 1927, the Fruit & Produce Exchange, Memphis, Tenn., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, and the product having been theretofore released to the said claimant under bond in the sum of \$1,200, conditioned that it be reconditioned under the supervision of this department, a decree was entered, adjudging the product subject to condemnation and approving said bond.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14990. Misbranding of Boro-Pheno-Form. U. S. v. 12 Dozen Packages, et al., of Boro-Pheno-Form. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 21245, 21266, 21267. I. S. Nos. 2283-x, 2286-x, 2287-x. S. Nos. C-5207, C-5218, C-5219.)**

On August 24, 1926, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 67 dozen packages of Boro-Pheno-Form, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Dr. Pierre Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., in various consignments, on or about June 26 and July 6 and 12, 1926, respectively, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Package label, wrapper, and booklet) "Antiseptic," (booklet) "Beauty, Health, and Strength \* \* \* Healing and Invigorating Influence. \* \* \* Causes Of Woman's Ills \* \* \* All troubles are easily cured in the beginning \* \* \* the remedy will prove of such remarkable benefit to you that you will consider it your duty to recommend it to your friends in like circumstances. For the treatment of diseases peculiar to women it remains without a rival. \* \* \* For the diseases and inflamed condition of the Pelvic organs such as Leucorrhea (the whites) Ammenorrhea (Suppression), Dysmenorrhea (painful periods), Menorrhagia (bleeding), Ovaritis (inflammation), Boro-Pheno-Form is indispensable. The diseased and inflamed conditions of these organs in general, most naturally affect the whole nervous system, culminating in Headaches, Despondency, Melancholy, Hysteria, Crying Spells and Dyspepsia. Tumors, Irregularities and other complicated afflictions are sure to follow these conditions. The system in general quickly responds in sympathy with the diseased condition of the organs. \* \* \* Overcomes leucorrhea And Other Pelvic erangements. First, by its marvelous antiseptic action which cleanses the parts and destroys pus cells. Second, by its slight astringent properties which tend to restore the dilated Epithelial cells to their normal size, thus enabling them to perform nature's duty normally. Third, by its great Tonic effect upon the organs and the circulation. Under the action of this remedy the discharge gradually ceases, the unpleasant symptoms soon disappear, the food is better assimilated, you commence to gain strength and soon feel like a new woman. We earnestly urge all women so afflicted to use Dr. Pierre's Boro-Pheno-Form Antiseptic Cones. \* \* \* a

most excellent treatment for Piles \* \* \* As a tonic and invigorator in Nervous Debility, use one every other night. For Leucorrhoea, Catarrh, Pro-lapse, Version, Flexion, Backache, Suppression of the Natural Flow, due to a cold, and as a general tonic to any of the Female Organs \* \* \* These suppositories should not be used during menstruation, as they may impede its progress, but used in the intervals, they prove a most efficient regulator as to time and quantity and make this important function upon which good health so greatly depends, as it should be—natural and painless. \* \* \* A smarting sensation on first application is conclusive proof of an ulcerated condition of the parts and therefore the more urgent the need of the remedy. \* \* \* the best cure for female trouble \* \* \* of great help to all ills of a mother. \* \* \* very beneficial as a cure for leucorrhea \* \* \* I have been using the \* \* \* Cones for Leucorrhoea and has made me feel like a different woman. \* \* \* It is the best cure for female trouble.”

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it consisted of suppositories containing cocoa butter, quinine sulphate, zinc sulphate, boric acid, and traces of formaldehyde and phenol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that the above-quoted statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, borne on the labels, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On January 5, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14991. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 3,969 Cases of Salmon, et al. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. Nos. 21518, 21519, 21520. I. S. Nos. 12639-x, 12640-x, 12641-x. S. Nos. W-2081, W-2082, W-2083.)

On or about January 10, 1927, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of California, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 12,187 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages in part at Alameda, Calif., and in part at San Francisco, Calif., consigned by the Alaska Packers Assoc., Nushagak, Alaska, alleging that the article had been shipped from Nushagak, Alaska, in inter-state commerce into the State of California, arriving in part August 27, 1926, and in part August 31, 1926, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On January 25, 1927, the Buttnick Mfg. Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of bonds totaling \$74,000, the terms of said bonds requiring that the product be reconditioned under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14992. Adulteration of Fava beans. U. S. v. 25 Bags of Fava Beans. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 21471. I. S. No. 14964-x. S. No. E-5917.)

On December 22, 1926, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 25 bags of Fava beans, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by Salloum Bros., from Alexandria, Egypt, May 26, 1926, and transported from a foreign country into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On March 23, 1927, the claimants having failed to appear, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal, and that the claimants pay all costs.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14993. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. v. 100 Barrels of Vinegar. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 16886. I. S. Nos. 5449-v, 5450-v. S. No. C-2927.)

On October 30, 1922, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 100 barrels of vinegar, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Winona, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Powell Corp., from Canandaigua, N. Y., on or about September 26, 1922, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Barrel) "Pure Cider Vinegar Made From Apples \* \* \* Made By The Powell Corp. Canandaigua, N. Y."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that evaporated or dried apple products and distilled vinegar had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Pure Cider Vinegar Made From Apples," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On January 29, 1927, Latsch & Son, Winona, Minn., claimants, having consented to the condemnation and forfeiture of the product, and the court having found that the allegations of the libel were true, a decree was entered, ordering that the said product be released to the claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the filing of an undertaking with sufficient surety, conditioned that it be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14994. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. v. 396 Boxes of Oranges. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 21733. I. S. No. 16407-x. S. No. E-5962.)

On February 25, 1927, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 396 boxes of oranges, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by S. J. Sligh & Co., Orlando, Fla., and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

Examination of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was composed of frost-damaged fruit.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On March 23, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14995. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. v. 480 Bushels of Oranges in Bulk. Product taken down under bond. Bad portion forfeited and destroyed. Remainder released.** (F. & D. No. 21746. I. S. No. 7514-x. S. No. E-5835.)

On March 11, 1927, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 480 bushels of oranges, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Savannah, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by the

Fruit Distributors, Inc., from Bartow, Fla., March 5, 1927, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

Examination of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was composed of frost-damaged fruit.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance, and in that a substance, to wit, excessively dried oranges, had been substituted in whole or in part for the said article.

On March 28, 1927, the Fruit Distributors, Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, and the product having been taken down under bond and reconditioned, and approximately one-half of the oranges having been found fit for food, a decree was entered, forfeiting the portion unfit for food and ordering that it be destroyed by the United States marshal, and it was further ordered by the court that the portion fit for food be released to the said claimant.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14996. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. v. 46 Cases of Oranges. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 21750. I. S. No. 14727-x. S. No. E-6000.)

On March 7, 1927, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 46 cases of oranges, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by J. R. Jefferds, Blanton, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped from Blanton, Fla., on or about March 1, 1927, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Case) "Blanton Packing Co. Packers of Blue Moon Brand Oranges & Grapefruit Blanton, Fla."

Examination of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was composed of frost-damaged fruit.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance, and in that a substance, frozen oranges, had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

On March 28, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14997. Adulteration and misbranding of oysters. U. S. v. Ferdinand C. Bower and Ferdinand C. Strible (F. C. Bower & Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10 and costs.** (F. & D. No. 21581. I. S. No. 7801-x.)

At the March, 1927, term of the United States District Court within and for the District of Maryland, the United States attorney for said district, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court aforesaid an information against Ferdinand C. Bower and Ferdinand C. Strible, copartners, trading as F. C. Bower & Co., Baltimore, Md., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the food and drugs act as amended, on or about November 20, 1926, from the State of Maryland into the State of Indiana, of a quantity of oysters which were adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "F. C. Bower & Co. Fresh Oysters Baltimore, Md. \* \* \* Contents 1-Pint Net."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for oysters, which the said article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Oysters \* \* \* Contents 1-Pint Net," borne on the cans containing the article, was false and misleading, in that the said statement represented that the cans each contained 1 pint of the said article, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that the said cans each contained 1 pint of the article, whereas they did not but did contain a less quantity. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On March 31, 1927, a plea of guilty was entered to the information by Ferdinand C. Bower, and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14998. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. v. 36 Boxes of Oranges. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 21695. I. S. No. 7749-x. S. No. E-5961.)

On February 15, 1927, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 36 boxes of oranges, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Babson Park Citrus Growers Assoc., Babson Park, Fla., and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

Examination of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was composed of frost-damaged fruit.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On March 23, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**14999. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. v. 88 Cases of Oranges. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 21754. I. S. No. 14728-x. S. No. E-6016.)

On March 8, 1927, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 88 cases of oranges, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by the Alexander & Baird Co., Pierson, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped from Pierson, Fla., on or about March 2, 1927, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Case) "Alexander And Baird Company Beresford, Florida Growers And Shippers A B Oranges And Grapefruit."

Examination of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was composed of frost-damaged fruit.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On March 28, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**15000. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. v. 46 Cases of Oranges. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 21725. I. S. No. 14726-x. S. No. E-5999.)

On March 2, 1927, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 46 cases of oranges, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by A. C. Haynes, De Land, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped from De Land, Fla., on or about February 25, 1927, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Case) "A. C. Haynes De Land, Fla."

Examination by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of the article showed that it was composed of frost-damaged fruit.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On March 28, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

# INDEX TO NOTICES OF JUDGMENT 14951 TO 15000

	N. J. No.
Acetphenetidin tablets: Raymer Pharmacal Co-----	14955
Alfalfa meal. <i>See</i> Feed.	
Apple jelly. <i>See</i> Jelly.	
Belladonna tincture: Raymer Pharmacal Co-----	14955
Beans: Salloum Bros-----	14992
Blackberry jelly. <i>See</i> Jelly.	
Boro-Pheno-Form: Pierre Chemical Co-----	14990
Butter: Graceville Creamery Co-----	14966
Nelsonville Creamery & Cheese Assoc-----	14951
Northern Produce Co-----	14986
Catsup. <i>See</i> Tomato catsup.	
Celery: Sanford Oveido Truck Grow- ers-----	14973
Cherries canned: Empire State Pickling Co---	14968
Coffee: Newson, R. J., Mfg. Co-----	14985
Cottonseed cake. <i>See</i> Feed. meal. <i>See</i> Feed.	
Currant jelly. <i>See</i> Jelly.	
Diarrhea remedy: Barnes Emulsion Co-----	14970
Eggs, frozen: Wichita Ice and Storage Co---	14976
Feed, alfalfa meal: Sturges Co-----	14964
cottonseed cake: Brownwood Cotton Oil Mills---	14984
Stamford Cotton Oil Mill-----	14974
Sweetwater Cotton Oil Co-----	14959
meal: Buckeye Cotton Oil Co-----	14963
Garner, C. R., & Co-----	14961
Lovitt, L. B., & Co-----	14953
Montezuma Cotton Oil Co-----	14956
Stamford Cotton Oil Mill-----	14974
Sweetwater Cotton Oil Co-----	14959
mixed: Atlantic Milling Co-----	14960
Sturges Co-----	14964
molasses: Sturges Co-----	14964
tankage: Northern Illinois Cereal Co---	14954
Fish, salmon: Alaska Packers Assoc-----	14991
Baker, J. R., Co-----	14979
Flour, red dog: Washburn-Crosby Co-----	14952
Grape jelly. <i>See</i> Jelly.	
Grapefruit: Gentile Bros. Co-----	14983
West Coast Fruit Co-----	14969
Jelly, apple: Von Allmen, C., Preserving Co-----	14971
blackberry: Von Allmen, C., Preserving Co-----	14971
currant: McNeil & Co-----	14977
grape: Von Allmen, C., Preserving Co-----	14971

	N. J. No.
Jelly, plum: Von Allmen, C., Preserving Co-----	14971
raspberry: McNeil & Co-----	14977
Von Allmen, C., Preserving Co-----	14971
strawberry: McNeil & Co-----	14977
Von Allmen, C., Preserving Co-----	14971
Morphine sulphate tablets: Raymer Pharmacal Co-----	14955
Mixed feed. <i>See</i> Feed.	
Molasses feed. <i>See</i> Feed.	
Nitroglycerin tablets: Raymer Pharmacal Co-----	14955
Oil, vegetable: De Luxe Products Co-----	14962
Oranges: Alexander & Baird Co. 14989, 14999 Babson Park Citrus Growers Assoc-----	14998
Blanton Packing Co-----	14996
Fruit Distributors-----	14995
Futch, J. T.-----	14965
Haynes, A. C.-----	15000
Jefferts, J. R.-----	14996
Sligh, S. J., & Co-----	14981, 14994
Standard Growers Exchange---	14982
Wiggins, E. W.-----	14958
Oysters. <i>See</i> Shellfish.	
Plum jelly. <i>See</i> Jelly.	
Potatoes: Brown & Savage-----	14967
Prunes: Sherman, H. J.-----	14978
Quinine sulphate tablets: Raymer Pharmacal Co-----	14955
Raspberry jelly. <i>See</i> Jelly.	
Red dog flour. <i>See</i> Flour.	
Salmon. <i>See</i> Fish.	
Shellfish, oysters: Bower, F. C., & Co-----	14997
Bower, F. C.-----	14997
Donoho & Co-----	14972
Donoho, A.-----	14972
Donoho, G. W.-----	14972
Sea Food Co-----	14988
Stribble, F. C.-----	14997
Strawberry jelly. <i>See</i> Jelly.	
Strychnine sulphate tablets: Raymer Pharmacal Co-----	14955
Tangerines: Brooksville Citrus Growers Assoc-----	14975
Conner, H. C., & Sons-----	14980
Futch, J. T.-----	14965
Tankage. <i>See</i> Feed.	
Tomato catsup: Alexandria Packing Corp-----	14957
pulp: Marysville Packing Co-----	14987
Vinegar: Powell Corp-----	14993
Vegetable oil. <i>See</i> Feed:	
White diarrhea remedy: Barnes Emulsion Co-----	14970

# INDEX TO NOTICES OF JUDGMENT 14001 TO 15000<sup>1</sup>

## FOODS

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Alfalfa meal. <i>See</i> Feed.		Beans:	
Alimentary paste—		Dixie Outlet Co.....	14893
macaroni:		Salloum Bros.....	14892
Cassinelli Macaroni Co.....	14709	canned:	
De Martini Macaroni Co.....	14657, 14812	Appleby Bros.....	14070,
Ronzone Macaroni Co.....	14807	14163, 14337, 14338, 14167, 14642, 14701	
noodles:		Davies, K. M., & Co.....	14408
Chicago Macaroni Co.....	14659	Fairview Canning Co.....	14835
Porter-Scarpelli Macaroni Co.....	14439	Litteral Canning Co.....	14029,
Renfro Supply Co.....	14028	14128, 14164, 14641	
spaghetti:		Pitkin Canning Co.....	14337
Renfro Supply Co.....	14028	Rasse Wholesale Grocer Co.....	14023
Almond paste:		Records, E. M., & Co.....	14880
American Almond Products Corp.....	14327	Roberts, T., & Co.....	14880
Southern California Supply Co.....	14327	Valley Canning Co.....	14602, 14768
Almonds. <i>See</i> Nuts.		Beef, corned:	
Almonds, chocolate. <i>See</i> Confectionery.		Dold, Jacob, Packing Co.....	14076
Anchovies. <i>See</i> Fish.		Beef scraps. <i>See</i> Feed.	
Apple butter:		Beverages—	
Haas, Baruch & Co.....	14405	creme de menthe:	
chops:		Jung, L. E., & Wulff Co.....	*14767
Evaporated Fruits.....	14681, 14941	O-Sipp-O:	
Montgomery, C. T.....	14296	Gutekunst, O. J., & Sons.....	14667
Standard Apple Products.....	14689	Jameson Boyce Co.....	14667
Washington Dehydrated Fruit Co.....	14680	punch:	
jelly. <i>See</i> Jelly.		Flip Mfg. Co.....	14707
preserves. <i>See</i> Preserves.		smack:	
Apples:		Smack Co.....	*14416
Almader, Eames & Co.....	14332	<i>See also</i> Cacao products, Coffee, Extract,	
Almader, J. E.....	14332	Sirup, Tea, Water (p. 532).	
American Fruit Growers.....	14197, 14291	Blackberries, canned:	
Bancroft Realty Co.....	14822	Kelley Packing Co.....	14421, 14895
Edwards, A. L.....	14122	Northern Canneries Corp.....	14697
Glen Ross Orchards.....	14193	Oregon Growers Cooperative Assoc.....	14652
Pugsley, M. H.....	14019	Rahal Brokerage Co.....	14652
Robinson, C. L.....	14213, 14214	Stewart, J. A.....	14885
Shields Fruit Co.....	14122	Walker Canning Co.....	14652
Shields, S. S.....	14122	Blackberry jam. <i>See</i> Jam.	
Wenatchee District Cooperative		jelly. <i>See</i> Jelly.	
Assoc.....	14198	preserves. <i>See</i> Preserves.	
evaporated:		Blueberries, canned:	
Adams, J. A.....	14141	Bangor Sanitary Packing Co.....	14899
Adams Grain Provision Co.....	14900	Loggie, A. & R., Co.....	14462
Aspegren Fruit Co.....	14127,	Wyman, J., & Son.....	14795
14572, 14589, 14900, 14929		Bran. <i>See</i> Feed.	
Bell Grocery Co.....	14025	Brazil nuts. <i>See</i> Nuts.	
Curtis, J. V.....	14141	Buckwheat flour. <i>See</i> Flour.	
Danner, J. F.....	14141	Butter. <i>See</i> Dairy products.	
Hallauer & Phillips.....	14118	Cacao products—	
Hamilton, A. C., & Co.....	14115, 14502	chocolate coating:	
Hamilton, Kathleen.....	14115	Handy Chocolate Co.....	14820
Holton, E. B.....	14031, 14057, 14403	Merckens Chocolate Co.....	14675
Lincoln Fruit Co.....	14141	Royal Cocoa Co.....	14423, 14926
Standard Apple Products.....	14272	concentrate:	
Waterman, R. D., & Son.....	14032, 14289	Jack Beverages.....	14010, 14011, 14363
Williams, A. B., Fruit Co.....	14568, 14631	flavor:	
Williams, H. H.....	14631	Gutekunst, O. J., & Sons.....	14667
Apricot jam. <i>See</i> Jam.		Jameson Boyce Co.....	14667
Bakery products—		cocoa powder:	
chocolate snaps:		Chocolate Refiners.....	14571
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.....	14596	milk chocolate:	
crackers:		Norma Chocolate Co.....	14038
Block, Frank E., Co.....	14828	Caramels. <i>See</i> Confectionery.	
ginger snaps:		Carob beans:	
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.....	14596	Petrocelli, Jos., & Co.....	14106
lemon snaps:		Catsup. <i>See</i> Tomato catsup.	
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.....	14596	Caviar:	
vanilla snaps:		Imported Caviar Packing Co.....	14089
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.....	14596	Smith, J. P., & Co.....	14089
Barley feed. <i>See</i> Feed.			

<sup>1</sup> Notices containing decisions of the court or instructions to juries are indicated by asterisks (\*).

	N. J. No.
Celery: Sanford Oveido Truck Growers.....	14973
Cheese. See Dairy products.	
Cherries:	
Shumway, Uri.....	14674
Williams, F. A.....	14673
canned:	
California Packing Corp.....	14103
Clark, W. N., Co.....	14566
Dale & Pugh.....	14087
Edgett-Burnham Co.....	14195
Egypt Canning Co.....	14096
Empire State Pickling Co.....	14968
Eugene Fruit Growers Assoc.....	14102
Fredonia Preserving Co.....	14041, *14090
Fredonia Salsina Canning Co.....	14040, 14505
Fredonia Salsina Packing Co.....	*14339
Genesee Jam Kitchen.....	14909
Hunt Bros. Packing Co.....	14157, 14224, 14229, 14249
Lafer Bros.....	14355
Lyndonville Canning Co.....	14360
National Grape Juice Co.....	14902
Newlane Preserving Co.....	14306
Olympia Canning Co.....	14176
Red Wing Co.....	14199, 14555
Richmond-Chase Co.....	14229
Salter, J. A., Co.....	14228, 14693
Stittville Canning Co.....	14279
Walker Canning Co.....	14102
Webster Canning & Preserving Co.....	14217, 14579
Westfield Fruit Products Co.....	14887
Cherry jelly. See Jelly.	
preserves. See Preserves.	
Chestnuts. See Nuts.	
Chocolate. See Cacao products.	
almonds. See Confectionery.	
caramels. See Confectionery.	
coating. See Cacao products.	
Clams. See Shellfish.	
Coal-tar color. See Color.	
Cocoa powder. See Cacao products.	
Coffee:	
Cuban Coffee Mills.....	14218, 14324, 14575
Folger, J. A., & Co.....	14069
Newton, R. J., Mfg. Co.....	14985
Private Estate Coffee Co.....	14063
Color, coal-tar:	
Wood, W. B., Mfg. Co.....	14593
Condensed milk. See Dairy products.	
Confectionery:	
Brown & Haley.....	14206, 14663
Dorlando Chocolate Co.....	14853
Mueller-Keller Candy Co.....	14319
Sophie Mae Candy Corp.....	14091
chocolate almonds:	
American Chocolate Almond Co.....	14105
Panoulas, Panayiotis D.....	14105
chocolate caramels:	
American Chocolate Almond Co.....	14105
Panoulas, Panayiotis D.....	14105
Coriander seed. See Spices and condiments.	
Corn. See Feed.	
Corn, canned:	
Knoxboro Canning Co.....	14745, 14766
London Canning Co.....	14565
New Hartford Canning Co.....	14745, 14766, 14817
New Vienna Canning Co.....	14538
Robinson, W. E., & Co.....	14857
Smith, F. W., & Sons.....	14857
Corned beef. See Beef.	
Cottonseed cake. See Feed.	
feed. See Feed.	
meal. See Feed.	
screenings. See Feed.	
Crab meat:	
Hale Co.....	14492
Skinner, W. B., & Co.....	14496
Crabapple jelly. See Jelly.	
Crackers. See Bakery products.	
Crepe de menthe. See Beverages.	
Current jelly. See Jelly.	
Dairy products—	
butter:	
A. G. Creamery Co.....	14230, 14699, 14733
Adair Creamery Co.....	14476
Alexandria Creamery Co.....	14562
Alpha Creamery Co.....	14703

	N. J. No.
Dairy products—Continued.	
butter—continued.	
Angola Cooperative Dairy Products Co.....	14461
Armour Creameries.....	14173, 14564, 14791
Bachelder, C. E.....	14563
Belle Meade Butter Co.....	14552
Beresford Ice & Creamery Co.....	14316
Booth Cold Storage Co.....	14542
Bowdle Creamery & Produce Co.....	14736
Bozeman Creamery Co.....	14159
Bradner Co.....	14136
Capital City Cooperative Creamery.....	14047
Carstens Packing Co.....	14528
Carter, John S.....	14297, 14412
Carthage Creamery Co.....	14763
Central Produce Co.....	14522
Chamberlain, C. E.....	14474
Christians, H. C., Co.....	14241, 14521, 14529
Climax Creamery Co.....	14488
Community Creamery Co.....	14474, 14702
Consolidated Dairy Products Co.....	14414
Corvallis Creamery Co.....	14101
Crow River Co.....	14560
Cuba City Creamery Co.....	14315
Deer River Creamery Co.....	14649
Desota Creamery Co.....	14129
Dodge County Creamery.....	14606
Dublin Creamery Co.....	14481, 14548
Durant Creamery Co.....	14055
Durant, L. J., & Co.....	14211
Ellendale Creamery Co.....	14039
Ellis, E. W.....	14200, 14320
Estancia Dairy Co.....	14686
Faith Creamery Co.....	14700
Farmers' Creamery Co.....	14239, 14369
Farmers' Union Cooperative Creamery.....	14179, 14866
Fenn, T. J.....	14785, 14792
Fernwood Dairy.....	14185
Fitzgerald Creamery.....	14145
Fosse, T. N.....	14483
Fredonia Creamery Co.....	14475
Freeport Cooperative Creamery Co.....	14761
Freese's, G., Sons' Co.....	14375
Good Thunder Cooperative Dairy Assoc.....	14017
Gooding Cooperative Creamery.....	14586
Graceville Creamery Co.....	14966
Grassrange Creamery Co.....	14240
H. & F. Creamery Co.....	14267
Harrow-Taylor Butter Co.....	14030, 14260, 14435, 14679, 14883, 14886
Henningsen Creamery Co.....	14527
Henningson Produce Co.....	14137
Henriette Creamery Co.....	14783
Heron Lake Creamery Co.....	14480
Idaho Creamery Co.....	14177, 14212
Idahome Creamery Co.....	14207
Iowa Falls Creamery Co.....	14192
Jamestown Cooperative Creamery Co.....	14168
Johnson Butter Co.....	14682
Johnson Creamery Co.....	14487
Johnson, Herschel M.....	14487
Kaup, A. F.....	14474
Kirschbraun & Sons Co.....	14043
Kosciusko Creamery.....	14787
Laird, W. T.....	14785
Lakeville Creamery Co.....	14042
Land O' Lakes Creameries.....	14732
Lard, Sam.....	14297, 14412
Lexington Cooperative Creamery.....	14379
Louisiana Butter Factory.....	14800
McComb Creamery & Ice Cream Co.....	14719
Mandan Creamery & Produce Co.....	14634
Mansfield, Fred C.....	14584
Maple Hills Creamery Co.....	14541
Marshall County Cooperative Creamery.....	14605, 14610
Mason Products Co.....	14518
Matchett-Macklem Co.....	14553
Mauzy County Cooperative Creamery Assoc.....	14764
Meriden Creamery Co.....	14374
Metzger Bros. Creamery Co.....	14131
Milbank Creamery Co.....	14844
Minnesota Cooperative Creamery Co.....	14015, 14781
Mississippi A. & M. College Cooperative Creamery.....	14609

Dairy products—Continued. butter—continued.	N. J. No.
Mississippi Creameries Cooperative Assoc. ....	14334, 14379
Morrell, John, & Co. ....	14062
Muskingum Valley Creamery Co. ....	14588
Mutual Creamery Co. ....	14180, 14516, 14526
Nashville Pure Milk Co. ....	14434
Nelsonville Creamery & Cheese Assoc. ....	14951
Northern Produce Co. ....	14986
Oklahoma Butter Co. ....	14151
Pend D'Oreille Creamery Co. ....	14205
Prairie City Creamery Co. ....	14846
Rapid River Cooperative Creamery Co. ....	14669
Robinson Cooperative Creamery ....	14170
Rosemount Creamery ....	14561
San Juan Creamery Co. ....	14615
Schulze, Paul A., Co. ....	14121, 14330
Searcy, W. ....	14848
Shelby Creamery Co. ....	14335
Sherburn Farm Creamery Co. ....	14559
Silver Lake Creamery ....	14231
Smith, Ambrosia J. ....	14297, 14412
Southern Creameries ....	14441
Strafford Creamery Co. ....	14210
Sugar Creek Creamery Co. ....	14196, 14778
Swift & Co. ....	14006, 14018, 14138, 14223, 14225, 14227, 14328, 14444, 14500, 14644, 14734, 14744.
Texas Creamery Co. ....	14297, 14412
Thomson, E. L., Co. ....	14388, 14391
Tip Top Creamery Co. ....	14698
Turner, W. E. ....	14135
Turner & Pease Co. ....	14528
Union Springs Creamery ....	14629
Universal Carloading & Distributing Co. ....	14409
Valdosta Creamery ....	14614, 14785, 14792
Waldman, C. H. ....	14475
Welton Creamery Co. ....	14482
West Coast Grocery Co. ....	14662
Wildflower Creamery ....	14517
Willow Springs Creamery Co. ....	14788
Yalobusha Cooperative Creamery ....	14334
Yerington Creamery Co. ....	14012
Zanesville Creamery Co. ....	14558
cheese:	
Chicago Cheese & Farm Products Co. ....	14033, 14064, 14080
ice cream:	
Arctic Dairy Products Co. ....	14083
milk:	
Angell, J. W. ....	14359
condensed:	
Bell Grocery Co. ....	14093
powdered:	
Cream-O-Milk Co. ....	14073
Western Butchers Supply Co. ....	14837
Egg substitute:	
International Co. ....	14312
Eggs:	
A. B. C. Produce Co. ....	14429, 14645
Alma Produce Co. ....	14098
Anderson Produce Co. ....	14647
Beasley, George S. ....	14281
Berry, M. B. ....	14376
Brannan & Reynolds. ....	14175
Brannan, R. B. ....	14175
Brewer, J. E., Produce Co. ....	14271
Bryan, C. E. ....	14376
Bryan, E. E. ....	14376
Bryan, G. A. ....	14376
Bryan, L. M. ....	14376
Bryan, R. F. ....	14376
Bryan, W. J. ....	14376
Bullington Bros. ....	14696
Coshocton Creamery Co. ....	14386
Davidson, Seay, Adams Co. ....	14665
Deneen Produce Co. ....	14607
Eubank, W. H. ....	14354
First National Bank ....	14666
Hastings Poultry Co. ....	14925
Hecla Poultry Farm ....	14336
Hill, Horace ....	14221
Hodges, H. L. ....	14238
Kerlin's Grand View Poultry Farm ....	14387
McBrayer, C. L. ....	14863
McHenry & Bryan. ....	14376
McHenry, J. A. ....	14376

Eggs—Continued.	N. J. No.
New Albany Produce Co. ....	14863
Peters Certified Poultry Co. ....	14422
Pitman, J. ....	14329
Pittsburg Produce Co. ....	14221
Reed, J. I., & Sons ....	14536
Rexford Ice & Storage Co. ....	14097
Reynolds, R. P. ....	14175
St. Francis Mercantile Equity Exchange. ....	14473
Schalla & O'Neill Co. ....	14587
Smith, Fred B. ....	14119
Tarter Bros. & Trimble Co. ....	14716
Union Produce Co. ....	14119
Weinberg Bros. & Co. ....	14295
Williams, J. W. ....	14896
frozen:	
Cappel, Garrard Co. ....	14071
Hurst & Majors. ....	14582, 14330
Long, J. A., Co. ....	14341
Minnesota Central Creameries ....	14194
Rothenberg & Somerman ....	14046
Storer Bros. Co. ....	14890
Swift & Co. ....	14285
Western Cold Storage Co. ....	14046
Wichita Ice and Storage Co. ....	14976
Winsler, R. W. ....	14112
Winsler, R. W., Produce Co. ....	14654
Extract, grape:	
Fries & Fries Co. ....	14854
Nethery, W. B. ....	14845
lemon:	
Kane Extract Co. ....	14619, 14876
Kane Remedy Co. ....	14619, 14876
vanilla:	
Fulton Mfg. Co. ....	14107, 14348, 14384
Lang & Co. ....	14545
Theall, Steffan & Co. ....	14450
Feed:	
General Commission Co. ....	14454
alfalfa meal:	
Sturges Co. ....	14964
barley:	
Schreiber Flour & Cereal Co. ....	14187
Schreiber, Corydon T. ....	14187
Schreiber, Ernest F. ....	14187
beef scraps:	
Norfolk Tallow Co. ....	14448
bran:	
El Paso Grain & Milling Co. ....	14635
corn:	
Schreiber Flour & Cereal Co. ....	14187
Schreiber, Corydon T. ....	14187
Schreiber, Ernest F. ....	14187
cottonseed cake:	
Brownwood Cotton Oil Mill. ....	14874, 14875, 14984
Chickasha Cotton Oil Co. ....	14392, 14779, 14873
Childress Cotton Oil Co. ....	14352, 14392
Choctaw Cotton Oil Co. ....	14417
Coleman Cotton Oil Mill. ....	14690, 14838, 14878
Commerce Oil Mill Co. ....	14470
Consumers Cotton Oil Mills. ....	14491
Dallas Oil & Refining Co. ....	14174, 14456
Fort Worth Cotton Oil Mill. ....	14879
Frederick Cotton Oil Mill. ....	14779
Fuller Cotton Oil Co. ....	14872
Gilliland, R. R. ....	14235, 14245
Higbie, N. B. ....	14491
Hobart Cotton Oil Mill. ....	14779
Munday Cotton Oil Co. ....	14468
Planters Cottonseed Products Co. ....	14625, 14864
Quannah Cotton Oil Co. ....	14235, 14245, 14268, 14269, 14310, 14370
Rotan Cotton Oil Mill. ....	14491
Simmons, G. A. ....	14235, 14245
Simmons, J. W. ....	14235, 14245
Smith, J. F. ....	14491
Southland Cotton Oil Co. ....	14738
Stanford Cotton Oil Mill. ....	14974
Sweetwater Cotton Oil Co. ....	14936, 14959
Tobian, L., & Co. ....	14838
Traders Oil Mill Co. ....	14774
Traynor, W. B. ....	14491
Vernon Cotton Oil Co. ....	14466
Whitesboro Oil Mill. ....	14417
Wichita Falls Cotton Oil Co. ....	14469
Wooten, E. D. ....	14235
Wooten, R. K. ....	14235, 14245

## Feed—Continued.

cottonseed feed:	N. J. No.
Farmers Cotton Oil Co.....	14438
Fremont Oil Mill Co.....	14451
Humphreys-Godwin Co.....	14514
Neal, R. H., & Co.....	14603
meal:	
Americus Oil Co.....	14801
Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co.....	14604, 14915
Atlanta Cotton Oil Co.....	14804
Blytheville Cotton Oil Co.....	14633
Brode, F. W., Corp.....	14813
Buckeye Cotton Oil Co.....	14142, 14963
Cheraw Oil & Fertilizer Co.....	14110, 14786
Chickasha Cotton Oil Co.....	14392, 14779, 14873
Childress Cotton Oil Co.....	14352, 14392
Coleman Cotton Oil Mill.....	14878
Continental Cotton Oil Co.....	14309
Eastern Cotton Oil Co.....	14058, 14683
El Paso Refining Co.....	14307
Farmers Cotton Oil Co.....	14438
Flory Milling Co.....	14356
Forney Cotton Oil & Ginning Co.....	14234
Forrest City Cotton Oil Mill.....	14802
Frederick Cotton Oil Mill.....	14779
Fremont Oil Mill Co.....	14451
Garner, C. R., & Co.....	14961
Gilliland, R. R.....	14235
Hobart Cotton Oil Mill.....	14779
Humphreys-Godwin.....	14894
International Vegetable Oil Co.....	14003, 14814
Lenoir Oil & Ice Co.....	14852
Lovitt, L. B., & Co.....	14953
Marianna Sales Co.....	14513
Montezuma Cotton Oil Co.....	14931, 14956
Munday Cotton Oil Co.....	14274
National Cotton Oil Co.....	14903
Planters Cotton Oil Co.....	14099
Planters Cottonseed Products Co.....	14457, 14892
Planters Oil Co.....	14599
Quannah Cotton Oil Co.....	14235,
	14269, 14310, 14370
Rome Oil Co.....	14947
Rome Oil Mill.....	14891
Rotan Cotton Oil Mill.....	14870
Simmons, G. A.....	14235
Simmons, J. W.....	14235
South Texas Cotton Oil Co.....	14189
Spears & Co.....	14288, 14503
Stamford Cotton Oil Mill.....	14974
Sweetwater Cotton Oil Co.....	14877, 14959
Texas Refining Co.....	14311
Traders Oil Mill Co.....	14859, 14889, 14897
Tuscumbia Cotton Oil Co.....	14233, 14326
Vernon Cotton Oil Co.....	14394, 14946
Wilmington Oil & Fertilizer Co.....	14479
Wooten, E. D.....	14235
Wooten, R. K.....	14235
screenings:	
Traders Oil Mill Co.....	14889
fish meal:	
Cottman, J. H., & Co.....	14366
Potomac Poultry Food Co.....	14366
linseed oil meal:	
Lewis, J. T., & Bros. Co.....	14685
Mann Bros. Co.....	14333
Scattergood, S. F., & Co.....	14685
mash:	
Acme-Evans Co.....	14398
meat and bone scrap:	
Berg Co.....	14590, 14837, 14847, 14935
Mutual Rendering Co.....	14155, 14325, 14368
meat meal:	
Berg Co.....	14134, 14758
Mutual Rendering Co.....	14155, 14400
scraps:	
Colorado Animal By-Products Co.....	14190
Norfolk Tallow Co.....	14448, 14849
Stanley, J. T., Co.....	14726
middlings:	
High Spire Flour Mills.....	14543
Ishmert-Hincke Milling Co.....	14371
Mayo Milling Co.....	14888
New Richmond Roller Mills Co.....	14351
and screenings:	
Schreiber Flour & Cereal Co.....	14188
Schreiber, Corydon T.....	14188
Schreiber, Ernest F.....	14188

## Feed—Continued.

mixed feed:	N. J. No.
Acme-Evans Co.....	14398
Alfocorn Milling Co.....	14146
Arkadelphia Milling Co.....	14060
Atlantic Milling Co.....	14737, 14960
Bell, J. W., Mill & Elevator.....	14868
Bell, J. W.....	14868
Corno Mills Co.....	14648
Early & Daniel Co.....	14148
Marine Products Co.....	14104, 14711
Maritime Milling Co.....	14546
Mississippi Elevator Co.....	14068
Schreiber Flour & Cereal Co.....	14187, 14188
Schreiber, Corydon T.....	14187, 14188
Schreiber, Ernest F.....	14187, 14188
Sturges Co.....	14964
Thomas-Boyce Feed Co.....	14547
molasses feed:	
Hales & Hunter Co.....	14242
Sturges Co.....	14964
red dog:	
Joseph, I. S., Co.....	14344
Washburn-Crosby Co.....	14952
rice bran:	
Leona Rice Mills.....	14372, 14472
shorts:	
Kansas Flour Mills Co.....	14117, 14292
and screenings:	
Kansas Flour Mills Co.....	14401
Schreiber Flour & Cereal Co.....	14188
Schreiber, Corydon T.....	14188
Schreiber, Ernest F.....	14188
tankage:	
Armour Fertilizer Co.....	14597
Denio-Barr Mill & Grain Co.....	14152
Morris & Co.....	14643
Northern Illinois Cereal Co.....	14954
Western Seed Co.....	14130
Figs, dried:	
Rosenberg Bros. Co.....	14940
Fish, anchovies:	
Illinois Wholesale Grocery Co.....	14026
herring roe:	
Lewis, A. J., Sons.....	14149
salmon:	
Alaska Consolidated Canneries.....	14350, 14436
Alaska-Pacific Fisheries.....	14350, 14436
Alaska Packers Assoc.....	14317,
	14755, 14775, 14991
Alaska Portland Packers Assoc.....	14747
Alaska Salmon Co.....	14799
Alaska Year Round Canneries.....	14661
Alitak Packing Co.....	14811
Anacortes Fisheries Co.....	14049
Baker, J. R., Co.....	14979
Barnes, F. C., Co.....	14257, 14286, 14504
Beatty, W. R., Co.....	14623
Bellingham Canning Co.....	14415
Bristol Bay Packing Co.....	14725, 14757
Burnett Inlet Packing Co.....	14286
First Bank of Cordova.....	14658
Gorman & Co.....	14427, 14430, *14664
Gosse, F. A., & Co.....	14672
Griffith-Durney Co.....	14824
Harris, P. E., & Co.....	14621, 14626
Jones & Williams.....	14415
Kansas City Wholesale Grocer Co.....	14731
Kenai Packing Co.....	14623
Klaeboe, J.....	14381
Libby, McNeill & Libby.....	14525
Naknek Packing Co.....	14769, 14836
North Pacific Trading & Packing Co.....	14407,
	14824, 14825
Northwestern Fisheries Co.....	14049, 14841
Pacific American Fisheries.....	14790, 14840, 14945
Pioneer Seafood Co.....	14810
Red Salmon Canning Co.....	14695, 14731, 14770
Sanitary Fish Co.....	14523
Sitka Packing Co.....	14035
Smiley, J. L., & Co.....	14443
Wakefield & Co.....	14443
Ward's Cove Packing Co.....	14710
sardines:	
Bayshore Sardine Co.....	14419, 14497, 14507
Bowers, B. O., Co.....	14304
Clark, L. D., & Son.....	14072,
	14085, 14270, 14304, 14440, 14509
Columbian Canning Co.....	14165

Fish—Continued.		N. J. No.
sardines—continued.		
Maine Cooperative Sardine Co.	14008,	
14050, 14072, 14250, 14270, 14385, 14440,		
14493, 14508, 14721.		
North Lubec Mfg. & Canning Co.	14385	
Ramsdell Packing Co.	14250	
Rex, M. A.	14949	
San Xavier Fish Packing Co.	14950	
Seacoast Canning Co.	14008,	
14050, 14072, 14440, 14493, 14506, 14508		
tuna:		
Bell Grocery Co.	14024	
Bico Distributing Co.	14081, 14570	
Curtis Corp.	14780	
DeBruyn, M., Importing Co.	14081,	
14432, 14570		
Halfhill Packing Corp.	14927	
Fish meal. See Feed.		
Flavor. See Extract.		
Flour:		
Austin-Heaton Co.	14056	
Columbia Milling Co.	14215	
Larabee Flour Mills Corporation.	14856	
Model Mills.	14591	
Morten Milling Co.	14855	
Sterling Mills.	14034, 14445	
buckwheat:		
King Milling Co.	14314	
Ginger root:		
Serra, D., & Co.	14739	
snaps. See Bakery products.		
Grape extract. See Extract.		
jelly. See Jelly.		
Grapefruit:		
Burch, R. W.	14932	
Florida Mixed Car Co.	14943	
Gentile Bros. Co.	14983	
Hackney, G. W.	14349	
Moritz, J. B., Co.	14910	
Rice, M. A.	14916	
West Coast Fruit Co.	14969	
Wiggins, E. W.	14924	
Hay:		
Lipe, R. P., Co.	14433	
Herring. See Fish.		
Hominy:		
Renfro Supply Co.	14028	
Huckleberries, canned:		
National Packing Corp.	14201	
Ice cream. See Dairy products.		
Ice cream cones:		
Roberts Cone Mfg. Co.	14655	
Jam:		
Everett Fruit Products Co.	14140	
Oest Fruit Co.	14646	
apricot:		
North Ontario Packing Co.	14406	
Oest Fruit Co.	14278	
blackberry:		
Everett Fruit Products Co.	14147	
Oest Fruit Co.	14278	
loganberry:		
Everett Fruit Products Co.	14147	
Oest Fruit Co.	14278	
peach:		
North Ontario Packing Co.	14406	
Oest Fruit Co.	14278	
raspberry:		
California Packing Corp.	14051	
Everett Fruit Products Co.	14147	
Hudson Valley Pure Food Co.	14485	
Oest Fruit Co.	14278, 14283	
San Francisco Warehouse Co.	14283	
Whipple Co.	14708	
strawberry:		
Everett Fruit Products Co.	14147	
Oest Fruit Co.	14278, 14283	
San Francisco Warehouse Co.	14283	
Townsend Co.	14754	
Whipple Co.	14708	
Jelly, apple:		
Everett Fruit Products Co.	14113, 14465	
Goodwin Preserving Co.	14133	
Lutz & Schramm Co.	14437, 14463	
Old Virginia Orchard Co.	14009	
Shenandoah Valley Apple Cider &		
Vinegar Co.	14044, 14455	
Von Allmen, C., Preserving Co.	14971	
apple mint:		
Hoffman & Greenlea.	14171, 14172	

Jelly—Continued.		N. J. No.
blackberry:		
Best-Clymer Mfg. Co.	14595	
Everett Fruit Products Co.	14113, 14465	
Hoffman & Greenlea.	14172	
Lutz & Schramm Co.	14437, 14463	
Shenandoah Valley Apple Cider &		
Vinegar Co.	14044, 14455	
Von Allmen, C., Preserving Co.	14971	
cherry:		
Shenandoah Valley Apple Cider &		
Vinegar Co.	14044, 14455	
crabapple:		
Everett Fruit Products Co.	14465	
Hoffman & Greenlea.	14172	
McNeil & Co.	14253	
Murphy, George S.	14533	
Pahl, E. R., & Co.	14253	
currant:		
Brinkman, Richard.	14259, 14346, 14753	
Goodwin Preserving Co.	14133	
Hoffman & Greenlea.	14172	
Lutz & Schramm Co.	14437, 14463	
McNeil & Co.	14252, 14253, 14977	
Pahl, E. R., & Co.	14252, 14253	
grape:		
Best-Clymer Mfg. Co.	14595	
Brinkman, Richard.	14259, 14346, 14753	
Goodwin Preserving Co.	14133	
Hoffman & Greenlea.	14172	
Lutz & Schramm Co.	14437, 14463	
McNeil & Co.	14252, 14253	
Pahl, E. R., & Co.	14252, 14253	
Von Allmen, C., Preserving Co.	14971	
loganberry:		
Everett Fruit Products Co.	14113, 14465	
Hoffman & Greenlea.	14172	
plum:		
Best-Clymer Mfg. Co.	14595	
Hoffman & Greenlea.	14172	
Von Allmen, C., Preserving Co.	14971	
quince:		
Hoffman & Greenlea.	14172	
raspberry:		
Best-Clymer Mfg. Co.	14595	
Everett Fruit Products Co.	14113, 14465	
Goodwin Preserving Co.	14133	
Hoffman & Greenlea.	14171, 14172	
Lutz & Schramm Co.	14437	
McNeil & Co.	14252, 14253, 14977	
Pahl, E. R., & Co.	14252, 14253	
Shenandoah Valley Apple Cider &		
Vinegar Co.	14044, 14455	
Von Allmen, C., Preserving Co.	14971	
strawberry:		
Best-Clymer Mfg. Co.	14595	
Everett Fruit Products Co.	14113, 14465	
Gibbs Preserving Co.	14816	
Hoffman & Greenlea.	14171, 14172	
Lutz & Schramm Co.	14437	
McNeil & Co.	14252, 14253, 14977	
Pahl, E. R., & Co.	14252, 14253	
Shenandoah Valley Apple Cider &		
Vinegar Co.	14044, 14455	
Von Allmen, C., Preserving Co.	14971	
Lemon extract. See Extract.		
paste:		
Bush, W. J., Citrus Products Co.	14601	
snaps. See Bakery products.		
Linseed oil meal. See Feed.		
Loganberry jam. See Jam.		
jelly. See Jelly.		
Macaroni. See Alimentary paste.		
Mace. See Spices and condiments.		
Malted milk:		
Western Feed Manufacturers.	14592	
Maple sirup. See Sirup.		
sugar:		
Phelps, W. V., Co.	14871	
Waite, H., & Son.	14066, 14871	
Marjoram. See Spices and condiments.		
Mash. See Feed.		
Meat and bone scrap. See Feed.		
meal. See Feed.		
scraps. See Feed.		
Middlings. See Feed.		
and screenings. See Feed.		
Milk. See Dairy products.		
chocolate. See Cacao products.		
Mince meat:		
Renfro Supply Co.	14028	
Mixed feed. See Feed.		

Molasses feed. <i>See</i> Feed.	N. J. No.	Oranges—Continued.	N. J. No.
Mustard. <i>See</i> Spices and condiments.		Wiggins, E. W. ....	14958
Noodles. <i>See</i> Alimentary paste.		Winter Garden Citrus Growers.....	14918
Nuts—		O-Sipp-O. <i>See</i> Beverages.	
almonds:		Oysters. <i>See</i> Shellfish.	
California Almond Confections Co....	14750,	Peach jam. <i>See</i> Jam.	
Renshaw, J. F., & Co. ....	14839	preserves. <i>See</i> Preserves.	
Renshaw, J. F. ....	14803	Peanuts. <i>See</i> Nuts.	
Renshaw, J. F. ....	14740	Pears:	
brazil nuts:		Bear Creek Orchards.....	14714
Inderrieden, J. B., Co. ....	14156	Grand Junction Fruit Growers Assoc....	14611
chestnuts:		Schoening, C. F. ....	14612
.....	14059	Suncrest Orchards.....	14650, 14727
Descalzi Bros. Co. ....	14290	dried:	
Morini, Ved. di Cesare.....	14048	Lauer, M., & Strauss.....	14014
Oriental Coffee Co. ....	14512	Peas, canned:	
Parodi, Silvio G. ....	14126	Bark River Packing Co. ....	14331
Pastene, P., & Co. ....	14078	Barron County Canning & Pickle Co.....	14861
Perez, Elado. ....	14065	Columbia Canning Co. ....	14938
Righenzi, Luigi & Mose. ....	14086	Knoxboro Canning Co. ....	14765
peanuts:		New Hartford Canning Co. ....	14765
Renfro Supply Co. ....	14028	Reeseville Canning Co. ....	14772
pecans:		Pecans. <i>See</i> Nuts.	
Duerler, G. A., Mfg. Co. ....	14752	Pepper. <i>See</i> Spices and condiments.	
South Georgia Pecan Nut Co. ....	14751	Pineapple preserves. <i>See</i> Preserves.	
pistachio nuts:		Pineapples:	
.....	14729	Havana Fruit Co. ....	14530
Amin & Sons.....	14007	West Indies Fruit Importing Co. ....	14531, 14532
walnuts:		Pistachio nuts. <i>See</i> Nuts.	
Albany Grocery Co. ....	14735	Plum jelly. <i>See</i> Jelly.	
Antolini, D., & Co. ....	14743	Potatoes:	
B. D. I. Co. ....	14162	Brown & Savage.....	14967
De Fernel & Co. ....	14815	Frawley-Clark Co. ....	14818
Helfend, R. M. ....	14809	sweet:	
Hill, Roy.....	14823	Headley, Benj. A. ....	14016
Hirschfelder, E. M. ....	14114	Riley, J. C. ....	14486
Kress, S. H., & Co. ....	14162	Preserves:	
Mayer, L. ....	14301, 14390	Wheeler-Barnes Co. ....	14773
Nikoloulas, Argirios.....	14782	apple:	
Rosenberg Bros. & Co. ....	14748	Goodwin Preserving Co. ....	14133
Sanitary Nut Shelling Co. ....	14404	blackberry:	
Shaw, J. ....	14834	Goodwin Preserving Co. ....	14095, 14133
Sunset Nut Shelling Co. ....	14144, 14544, 14587	cherry:	
Oil, olive:		Goodwin Preserving Co. ....	14133
Armenian Importing Co. ....	*14353, 14362	peach:	
Elysee Olive Oil Co. ....	14383	Goodwin Preserving Co. ....	14095, 14133
Gash, A. ....	14573	pineapple:	
Germack, E. ....	*14353, 14362	Goodwin Preserving Co. ....	14133
Giurlani, A., & Bro. ....	14489, 14720	raspberry:	
Henzorian, G. ....	14362	Goodwin Preserving Co. ....	14095, 14133
Nasiacos Importing Co. ....	14411	Scully, D. B., Syrup Co. ....	14627
Pace & Sons. ....	14169, 14413	strawberry:	
Palby Products Co. ....	14236	Goodwin Preserving Co. ....	14095, 14133
Reliable Importing Co. ....	14671	Scully, D. B., Syrup Co. ....	14627
vegetable:		Prunes:	
Armenian Importing Co. ....	*14353	Hancock Grocery Co. ....	14741
Contadina Oil Co. ....	14576	Lamb Fruit Co. ....	14280
De Luxe Products Co. ....	14962	Ontario Warehouse Co. ....	14746
Gash, A. ....	14573, 14581	Sherman, H. J. ....	14978
Germack, E. ....	*14353, 14362	Punch. <i>See</i> Beverages.	
Mariani, Joseph.....	14208	Quince jelly. <i>See</i> Jelly.	
Reliable Importing Co. ....	14258,	Raisins:	
	14382, 14404, 14576	Thompson, S. D. ....	14027
Oleomargarine:		Raspberry jam. <i>See</i> Jam.	
Hemphill Packing Co. ....	14293	jelly. <i>See</i> Jelly.	
Morris & Co. ....	14124, 14186	preserves. <i>See</i> Preserves.	
Standard Nut Margarine Co. ....	14452	Red dog. <i>See</i> Feed.	
Swift & Co. ....	14209	Rice:	
Olive oil. <i>See</i> Oil.		.....	14760
Orange product:		Pfeffer, A., & Co. ....	14498
Snyder Confectionery Co. ....	14884	bran. <i>See</i> Feed.	
Oranges:		Salad oil. <i>See</i> Oil, vegetable.	
Alexander & Baird Co. ....	14989, 14999	Salmon. <i>See</i> Fish.	
American Fruit Growers.....	14907	Sardines. <i>See</i> Fish.	
Babson Park Citrus Growers Assoc....	14993	Sauerkraut:	
Blanton Packing Co. ....	14996	Brighton Canning Co. ....	14668
Butler, C. ....	14944	Flanigan Bros. ....	14554
Chase & Co. ....	14933	Scallops. <i>See</i> Shellfish.	
Fruit Distributors.....	14995	Shellfish—	
Futch, J. T. ....	14965	clams:	
Glen Rosa Orchards.....	14054	Cordova Packing Co. ....	14139
Haynes, A. C. ....	14939, 15000	Hinkley-Stevens Co. ....	14808
Jefferds, J. R. ....	14996	Lawler, A. J. ....	14294, 14515
Kellerman, D. ....	14075	oysters:	
Maxcy, L. ....	14928	Biloxi Fishermen's Packing Co. ....	14471
Monrovia Mutual Assoc. ....	14361	Bower, F. C., & Co. ....	14997
Peppers Fruit Co. ....	14074	Bower, F. C. ....	14997
Sligh, S. J., & Co. ....	14981, 14994	Donoho & Co. ....	14972
Standard Growers Exchange.....	14982	Donoho, A. ....	14972
Vaccaro, Joseph.....	14054	Donoho, G. W. ....	14972

Shellfish—Continued.	N. J. No.	Tangerines—Continued.	N. J. No.
oysters—continued.		Conner, H. C., & Sons.....	14980
Dunbar-Dukate Co.....	14676	Crosby-Wartmann Packing Co.....	14919
Foster, C. B., Packing Co. 14045, 14377, 14636		De Land Packing Co.....	14934
Fountain, M., Packing Co.....	14420	Futch, J. T.....	14965
Hilton Head Packing Co.....	14539, 14620	Rice, M. A.....	14916
Howeth, C. W., Co.....	14556	Tankage. See Feed.	
Howeth, R. W.....	14556	Tea:	
Joullian, E. C., Packing Co.....	14378	Davies, D., & Co.....	14184
Lansburgh, J. J., Co.....	14632	Tea Bags Mfg. Co.....	14184
Leonard, J. T., & Sons.....	14930	Tomato catsup:	
McCready, J. L., & Co.....	14794	Alexandria Packing Corp.....	14957
McCready, J. L.....	14794	Davis Canning Co.....	14519, 14797
Marine Products Co. 14002, 14084, 14428, 14471		DeSchipper Canning Co.....	14220, 14477
Pelican Packing Co.....	14396	Libby, McNeill & Libby.....	14520
Riggin, Ralph, & Bros.....	14261	Lutz & Schramm Co.....	14843
Sea Food Co. 14084, 14598, 14677, 14684, 14988		Robinson, W. E., & Co.....	14367, 14519
Strible, F. C.....	14997	Van Camp, G., & Sons Co.....	14613, 14759, 14784, 14851
scallops:		Ziegler Canning & Preserving Co.....	14831
Atlantic Fish Co.....	14913	paste:	
Bowen, B.....	14921	Cook & Co.....	14082
Charnock, A. L.....	14912	Cribari & Sons.....	14688
Davis, W. D.....	14911	Fettig Canning Co.....	14756, 14862
Lawson, W. T.....	14053	La Sierra Heights Canning Co.....	14624
Lewis, J., & Co.....	14922	Mariani, Oreste.....	14237
McCready, G. W.....	14917, 14920	Taormina, V., & Co.....	14082
Matthews, W. J.....	14908	Tomaini & Tomaini Tomato Sauce Co.....	14397
Mears, L.....	14399	Uddo Bros. Co.....	14082
Potomac Fish & Oyster Co.....	14692	pulp:	
Rew, R. J.....	14905	Cates Canning Co.....	14246, 14266
Smith, N. F.....	14914	Frankton Ideal Canning Co.....	14264
Stamates, Speridon.....	14692	Greco Canning Co.....	14001
Steelman, N. R.....	14052	Marysville Packing Co.....	14987
Shorts. See Feed.		Morgan & Adams Co.....	14150
Shrimp:		Orestes Packing Co.....	14132
Houma Packing Co.....	14077, 14125, 14282, 14345, 14358	puree:	
Levy, L., & Co.....	14499	Atlanta Canning Co.....	14303
Marine Products Co.....	14247, 14459, 14904	Cates Canning Co.....	14266
Sea Food Co.....	14598, 14677	Davis Canning Co.....	14519, 14797
Sirup:		DeSchipper Canning Co.....	14220
Hartman, W. & L.....	14458	Frankton Ideal Canning Co.....	14255, 14273, 14424, 14608
Mary, J. T.....	14484	Hobbs Tomato Products Co.....	14447
maple:		Keough Canning Co.....	14178, 14585, 14706
Atlas Fruit Flavoring Co.....	14323, 14660	Lapel Canning Co.....	14263, 14551
orange:		Morgan & Adams Co.....	14092
Rex Extract Co.....	14594	Rio Grande Packing Co.....	14705
punch flavored:		Robinson, W. E., & Co.....	14519
Flip Manufacturing Co.....	14707	Taylorville Canning Co.....	14830
Smack. See Beverages.		sauce:	
Snaps. See Bakery products.		Greco Canning Co.....	14616
Spaghetti. See Alimentary paste.		Hershel California Fruit Products Co.....	14116, 14402, 14796
Spices and condiments—		Morici, A., & Co.....	14116, 14402, 14796
coriander seed:		Tomatoes:	
Kingan & Co.....	14580	Brewer, W. B.....	14777
mace:		Demartini, J., Co.....	14793
Knickerbocker Mills Co.....	14181	Sterling Wholesale Co.....	14005
marjoram:		canned:	
French, R. T., Co.....	14898	Burlington County Canning Co.....	14713
mustard:		Davis Canning Co. 14449, 14511, 14548, 14797	
Gladbrook Mustard Factory.....	14123	Lewis, A. J.....	14357
Luedemann, A.....	14524	Rehoboth Packing Co.....	14284
Morehouse Mustard Mills.....	14143	Robinson, W. E.....	14511
pepper:		Theobald, Berger Co.....	14111
Biston Coffee Co.....	14639, 14670	Theobald-Berger Co.....	14630
Strawberry jam. See Jam.		strained:	
jelly. See Jelly.		Keough Canning Co.....	14585, 14706
preserves. See Preserves.		Tuna fish. See Fish.	
Succotash:		Vanilla extract. See Extract.	
Knoxboro Canning Co. 14765, 14804, 14867		snaps. See Bakery products.	
New Hartford Canning Co.....	14765, 14804	Vegetable oil. See Oil.	
Sugar:		Vinegar:	
Batencourt, M.....	14637	Barrett & Co.....	14718
See also Maple sugar.		Douglas Packing Co.....	14036, 14262, 14577
Sweet potatoes. See Potatoes.		Ozark Fruit Co.....	14244
Sweetener:		Powell Corp.....	14993
Wood, W. B., Mfg. Co.....	14021	Wright, J. G.....	14578
Tangerines:		Walnuts. See Nuts.	
Brooksville Citrus Growers Assoc.....	14975		
Butler, C.....	14944		
Chase & Co.....	14933		

## DRUGS

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
A. D. S. kidney and bladder pills:		Camphor spirit:	
American Druggists Syndicate.....	14079	Barclay Chemical Corp.....	14120
Abortion remedy:		Crawford, W. H., Co.....	14762
Bowman, Erick, Remedy Co.....	14183,	Cinchona elixir:	
14203, 14243, *14373, 14717, 14865		Felborn Pharmacal Co.....	14833
Acetphenetidin tablets:		fluidextract:	
McNeil, Robert.....	14051	Hance Bros. & White.....	14302
Raymer Pharmacal Co.....	14955	Nelson, Baker & Co.....	14495
Aconite tincture:		tincture:	
Brewer & Co.....	14431	Daggett & Miller Co.....	14182
Drug Products Co.....	14776	Felborn Pharmacal Co.....	14833
Allfood with radium:		Hance Bros. & White.....	14302
Allfood Laboratories.....	14832	Irwin, Neisler & Co.....	14004
Allgland with radium:		Standard Pharmaceutical Corporation.....	14494
Carnotite Gland Extract Co.....	14724	Clover flowers:	
Ambrozoin sirup:		Cheney, G. S., Co.....	14510
American Apothecaries Co.....	14191,	Cocaine hydrochloride tablets:	
14232, 14550, 14569, 14628		Nelson, Baker & Co.....	14495
tablets:		Codeine sulphate tablets:	
American Apothecaries Co.....	14628, 14906	Daggett & Miller Co.....	14182
Angelus beef, iron and wine:		Flint, Eaton & Co.....	14418
Brunswig Drug Co.....	14108	Morgenstern & Co.....	14691
compound sirup of hypophosphites:		Nelson, Baker & Co.....	14495
Brunswig Drug Co.....	14088	Standard Pharmaceutical Corporation.....	14494
Antiseptic:		Tailby-Nason Co.....	14321
Gordon, G. M., Drug Co.....	14158, 14829	Webster, W. A., Co.....	14013
Arium tablets:		Colchicum fluidextract:	
Associated Radium Chemists.....	14533,	Flint, Eaton & Co.....	14418
14534, 14742		Standard Pharmaceutical Corporation.....	14494
Aspironal:		tincture:	
Aspironal Laboratories.....	14798	Standard Pharmaceutical Corporation.....	14494
Atropine sulphate tablets:		Colocynth:	
Crown Hypodermic Tablet Co.....	14749	Penick, S. B., & Co.....	14600
Drug Products Co.....	14776	Cough sirup:	
Irwin, Neisler & Co.....	14014	Flam Co.....	14640
McNeil, Robert.....	14051	Meyer, A. C., & Co.....	14204, 14256, 14618, 14715
Maltbie Chemical Co.....	14037	Cramp bark:	
Nelson, Baker & Co.....	14495	Phillips, A. F.....	14251
Schiffelin & Co.....	14869	Diacetylmorphine tablets:	
Webster, W. A., Co.....	14013	Crown Hypodermic Tablet Co.....	14749
Bailey's, Tex, Nu-Life:		McNeil, Robert.....	14051
Bailey, Tex, Corp.....	14656, 14678	National Drug Co.....	14161
Barnes worm emulsion:		Diarrhea remedy:	
Barnes Emulsion Co.....	14942	Barnes Emulsion Co.....	14970
Bear's emulsion:		DuBois pefic pills:	
Bear, John D.....	14300	Baumgartner, W. J.....	14219
Beef, iron, and wine:		Dyspepsia remedy:	
Brunswig Drug Co.....	14108	Nau, Frank.....	14222
Belladonna fluidextract:		Ether:	
Brewer & Co.....	14431	Barclay Chemical Corp.....	14120
Flint, Eaton & Co.....	14418	Felborn Pharmacal Co.....	14287
tincture:		Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.....	14305,
Drug Products Co.....	14776	14453, 14687	
Flint, Eaton & Co.....	14418	Merck & Co.....	14728, 14771
Raymer Pharmacal Co.....	14955	Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co.....	14347,
Bladder pills. See Kidney.		14389, 14410	
Blood drops:		Squibb, E. R., & Sons.....	14540, 14557, 14842
Lemke, H. C., Medicine Co.....	14308	Upjohn Co.....	14318
Blue cohosh:		Eucalyptus oil compound:	
Allaire, Woodward & Co.....	14446	Rider, G. H., Co.....	14806
Boro-Pheno-Form:		Flam:	
Pierre Chemical Co.....	14694, 14850, 14990	Flam Co.....	14640
Bowman's abortion remedy:		Foley kidney pills:	
Bowman, Erick, Remedy Co.....	14183,	Foley & Co.....	14166
14203, 14243, *14373, 14717, 14865		Genitol:	
Bronchini:		Brewer & Co.....	14789
Chappelear, W. M., & Sons Co.....	14501	Ginger root:	
Brooten's kelp ore:		Serra, D., & Co.....	14739
Kelp Ore Remedies Corp.....	14827	Glycero-celery tonic:	
ore liquid:		Brunswig Drug Co.....	14109
Kelp Ore Remedies Corp.....	14827	Goldenseal:	
Buchu leaves:		Cheney, G. S., Co.....	14510
Cheney, G. S., Co.....	14510	tincture:	
Bull's cough sirup:		Flint, Eaton & Co.....	14418
Meyer, A. C., & Co.....	14204, 14256, 14618, 14715	Gordon's antiseptic:	
Burdock root:		Gordon, G. M., Drug Co.....	14158, 14829
Cheney, G. S., Co.....	14510	Herb tea, laxative:	
Caffeine alkaloid tablets:		Lemke, H. C., Medicine Co.....	14308
National Drug Co.....	14161	Herbs:	
citrated tablets:		Sayman, T. M., Products Co.....	14460
Hance Bros. & White.....	14302	Hyoecyamus fluidextract:	
McNeil, Robert.....	14051	Flint, Eaton & Co.....	14418
Warner, W. R., & Co.....	14154	Hypophosphites, liquid:	
soda benzoate tablets:		Brunswig Drug Co.....	14088
Brewer & Co.....	14431	Montague J. Kyle, Medicine Co.....	14723

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Iodine solution:		Nitroglycerin tablets:	
Crawford, W. H., Co.....	14762	Brewer & Co.....	14431
Ipecac fluidextract:		Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.....	14901
Daggett & Miller Co.....	14182	Crown Hypodermic Tablet Co.....	14749
Flint, Eaton & Co.....	14418	McNeil, Robert.....	14051
Nelson, Baker & Co.....	14495	Maltbie Chemical Co.....	14037
syrup:		National Drug Co.....	14161
Felborn Pharmacal Co.....	14833	Nelson, Baker & Co.....	14495
Iron. See Beef.		Patch, E. L., Co.....	14343
phosphated:		Raymer Pharmacal Co.....	14955
Relief Laboratory.....	14858	Standard Pharmaceutical Corporation.....	14494
tincture:			
Crawford, W. H., Co.....	14762	Nu-Life:	
Jaborandi fluidextract:		Bailey, Tex. Corp.....	14656, 14678
Irwin, Neisler & Co.....	14004	Nux vomica fluidextract:	
Kelp ore:		Daggett & Miller Co.....	14182
Kelp Ore Remedies Corp.....	14827	Flint, Eaton & Co.....	14418
ore liquid:		Irwin, Neisler & Co.....	14004
Kelp Ore Remedies Corp.....	14827	Warner, W. R., & Co.....	14154
Kidney pills:		powdered extract:	
Foley & Co.....	14166	Nelson, Baker & Co.....	14495
and bladder pills:		tincture:	
American Druggists Syndicate.....	14079	Daggett & Miller Co.....	14182
DePree Co.....	14094, 14216, 14298, 14313	Drug Products Co.....	14776
Kopp's:		Patch, E. L., Co.....	14343
Kopp's Baby's Friend Co.....	14020,	Standard Pharmaceutical Corporation.....	14494
	14248, 14535, 14651, 14821	Tailby-Nason Co.....	14321
La Grippe tablets:		Opium tincture:	
Flint, Eaton & Co.....	14418	Irwin, Neisler & Co.....	14004
Laxa raisins:		Pecific pills:	
Laxa Raisin Co.....	14425, 14622	Baumgartner, W. J.....	14219
Laxative herb tea:		Petroleum emulsion with hypophosphites:	
Lemke, H. C., Medicine Co.....	14308	Montague, J. Kyle, Medicine Co.....	14723
Lemke's blood drops:		Phosphated iron:	
Lemke, H. C., Medicine Co.....	14308	Relief Laboratory.....	14858
laxative herb tea:		Pilocarpine hydrochlorate tablets:	
Lemke, H. C., Medicine Co.....	14308	Nelson, Baker & Co.....	14495
Lithadonis:		Pink root:	
American Apothecaries Co.....	14202, 14567	Hopkins, J. L., & Co.....	14426
Liver-Ax:		Plough's prescription C-2223:	
Mount Grove Grocery Co.....	14730	Plough Chemical Co.....	14167
Liverclean:		Poultry Pep:	
Tompkins, C. M., & R.....	14255	Blaul, John, Sons.....	14254
McMichael's Allglad with radium:		Prescription C-2223:	
Carnotite Gland Extract Co.....	14724	Plough Chemical Co.....	14167
Mandrake root:		Prescription 1,000, external:	
Cheney, G. S., Co.....	14510	Reese Chemical Co.....	14299
Mecca compound:		internal:	
Foster-Dack Co.....	14275, 14276, 14277,	Reese Chemical Co.....	14299
	14322, 14340, 14393, 14490, 14574, 14617	Quinine bisulphate tablets:	
Milam:		National Drug Co.....	14160
Perry Drug Co.....	14067	sulphate pills:	
Mineral powder:		Brewer & Co.....	14431
Moorite Products Co.....	14365, 14722, 14826	Patch, E. L., Co.....	14343
water. See Water.		Raymer Pharmacal Co.....	14955
Montague's petroleum emulsion with hypo-		United Drug Co.....	14342
phosphites:		Webster, W. A., Co.....	14013
Montague, J. Kyle, Medicine Co.....	14723	Radium, Allfood with:	
Moore's Liver-Ax:		Allfood Laboratories.....	14832
Mount Grove Grocery Co.....	14730	Allglad with:	
Moorite mineral powder:		Carnotite Gland Extract Co.....	14724
Moorite Products Co.....	14365, 14722, 14826	Red clover flowers:	
Morphine sulphate tablets:		Cheney, G. S., Co.....	14510
Brewer & Co.....	14431	Rhinitis tablets:	
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.....	14901	Flint, Eaton & Co.....	14418
Daggett & Miller Co.....	14182	Rider's eucalyptus oil compound:	
Drug Products Co.....	14776	Rider, G. H., Co.....	14806
Flint, Eaton & Co.....	14418	Sal Tonik:	
Hance Bros. & White.....	14302	Guarantee Veterinary Co.....	14882
McNeil, Robert.....	14051	Sanagono injection:	
Maltbie Chemical Co.....	14037	Liaju Co.....	14948
Morgenstern & Co.....	14691	Sannette:	
Nelson, Baker & Co.....	14495	Sannette Chemical Co.....	14860
Raymer Pharmacal Co.....	14955	San-Tox kidney and bladder pills:	
Schieffelin & Co.....	14869	DePree Co.....	14094, 14216, 14298, 14313
Tailby-Nason Co.....	14321	Savin oil:	
Webster, W. A., Co.....	14013	Magnus, Mabce & Reynard.....	14364
and atropine tablets:		Sayman's wonder herbs:	
Irwin, Neisler & Co.....	14004	Sayman, T. M., Products Co.....	14460
Nau's dyspepsia remedy:		Sexvitor:	
Nau, Frank.....	14222	Piuma, J. A.....	14805, 14923
Nervios, tonica para los:		Skullcap herb:	
Wampole, H. S., Co.....	14478	Cheney, G. S., Co.....	14510
Nervo-Vital:		Stramonium fluidextract:	
Brewer & Co.....	14789	Irwin, Neisler & Co.....	14004
Nitre spirit:		tincture:	
Crawford, W. H., Co.....	14762	Drug Products Co.....	14776

Strychnine nitrate tablets:		N. J. No.	Vitona:		N. J. No.
Flint, Eaton & Co.	14418		Vitona Mineral Ore Co.	14712	
Hance Bros. & White	14302		Vitone yeast comp. tablets:		
Webster, W. A., Co.	14013		Flint, Eaton & Co.	14418	
sulphate tablets:			Volta powder:		
Brewer & Co.	14431		Volta Co. of America	14226	
Daggett & Miller Co.	14182		Water, mineral:		
Flint, Eaton & Co.	14418		Crazy Well Water Co.	14638	
McNeil, Robert	14051		Puccia, A.	14022	
Maltbie Chemical Co.	14037		Williams Bros.	14022, 14704	
Nelson, Baker & Co.	14495		White diarrhea remedy:		
Raymer Pharmacal Co.	14955		Barnes Emulsion Co.	14970	
Standard Pharmaceutical Corporation	14494		Whitlock's specific:		
Tailby-Nason Co.	14321		Cherokee Remedy Co.	14549	
T. S. B. Liverclean:			U-G-R-G-L:		
Tompkins, C. M. & R.	14255		Cherokee Remedy Co.	14100, 14549	
Tonic, glybero-celery:			Wine. <i>See</i> Beef.		
Brunswick Drug Co.	14109		Womanette:		
Tonico Para Los Nervios:			Capital Remedy Co.	14153, 14395, 14442	
Wampole, H. S., Co.	14473		Worm emulsion:		
Tonik, sal:			Barnes Emulsion Co.	14942	
Guarantee Veterinary Co.	14882		Worm seed:		
U-G-R-G-L:			Murray & Nickell Mfg. Co.	14881	
Cherokee Remedy Co.	14100, 14549		Yeast comp. tablets:		
Valerian:			Flint, Eaton & Co.	14418	
Cheney, G. S., Co.	14510				



